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LONDON HEARS NO BIG U-BOAT DEVELOPMENTS

British Admiralty Foresaw German Decision—Authority Expresses View on Question Regarding Hospital Ships

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Friday).—On inquiry in official quarters today The Christian Science Monitor representative learns that there are no important developments of the submarine issue to report. This afternoon the papers report as the first incident of the new campaign that the Danish steamer Daisy, the crew of which were landed in Spain, was torpedoed by a German submarine and that subsequently a vessel which took a boat with the crew in tow was itself torpedoed. As this occurred several days ago it has, however, no bearing on the new developments.

Regarding the statement that the Admiralty did not foresee the present developments, The Christian Science Monitor representative is able to contradict this from personal experience, as the possibility of the universal "sink at sight" policy by Germany has frequently come up in conversations with high naval authorities. There is no doubt whatever that this possibility has been considered in all its bearings for a long time past and that measures for combating it have been fully gone into.

At the Admiralty, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, therefore, finds the fullest confidence that the problem will be solved and no anxiety whatever is felt about the matter which only the Admiralty can fully measure.

In a conversation with a naval authority today The Christian Science Monitor representative gathered that while, as Lord Newton stated, the placing of hostages on hospital ships could be paralleled in German history there is no likelihood of such a policy of reprisals being resorted to.

The Christian Science Monitor representative finds that the general opinion, meantime, in official circles is that no policy of reprisals is possible against Germany, which is apparently prepared to disregard not only all international laws but the elementary dictates of humanity.

Meantime the British authorities remain confident of the Navy's ability to meet all emergencies, and as one authority remarked to The Christian Science Monitor representative today, it is only neutrals who have cause to be staggered by the latest German move.

Britain and Crisis

Admiralty Now Grappling With Submarine Problem

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Friday).—There are no further developments meantime of the submarine issue, but in a letter to a meeting at Hull last night, Sir Edward Carson, First Lord of the Admiralty said: "We are daily threatened with increasing acts of barbarity on the high seas by the enemy who has long substituted the practice of piracy for the law of nations. I do not delude myself nor will I attempt to delude you about the danger of the German submarine campaign."

"These ruthless and inhuman attacks upon the peaceful shipping of the world have created for us and our allies a problem as difficult as it is great but it is being grappled with day and night by the Admiralty with tireless energy and our hourly anxieties only spur us on to greater and unceasing effort."

Speaking at Cardiff last night, Sir Frederick Smith, Attorney-General, asked what was the freedom of the

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

The Russians continue to meet with success on the frontier of the Bukovina. Petrograd reports that all attacks on Russian positions east of Jacobeni have failed, and announces that in the recent fighting in that region the Russian forces made more than two thousand prisoners. The Petrograd official statement also reports further successes for the Russians in the Riga theater. The sector on the Kalmezh high road has been entirely cleared of Germans and the Russians have re-occupied their trenches.

British raids on German trenches on the western front still continue a marked feature of the fighting along the British line, and London again reports successes. There is no news of any importance from the remaining theaters.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
BERLIN, Germany (Friday).—German Army Headquarters yesterday issued the following announcement re-

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TENNESSEE PASSES "BONE DRY" LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The Tennessee Legislature today passed a bill making this state "bone-dry." It will be signed by Governor Rye today. The State Senate has defeated the measure extending limited suffrage to women. The bill was passed by the House some days ago. A move was made to have the bill reconsidered.

MR. ASQUITH SEES ENTENTE VICTORY AHEAD

Inevitableness of Issue Unlikely to Be Affected by Any New Factor, He Says—Touches on Peace Scheme

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LADYBANK, Scotland (Friday).—The Allies' resources, Mr. Asquith said yesterday, addressing a nonparty meeting at Ladybank, Fifeshire, organized and handled, assure us inevitable victory. Nor is it easy, he added, at this stage to imagine the entering of any new factor which can really affect the inevitableness of the issue. The speech containing this indirect reference to the new submarine developments was delivered with energy and confidence, which showed the former Premier's certainty that the battle was with the Entente. He dealt directly, however, as well as indirectly with the submarine issue, and in an interesting passage discussed President Wilson's speech.

Pointing out the gravity of the issue and expressing confidence in the Board of Admiralty's power to deal with it, supplemented by such measures as the arming of merchant ships, accelerating of new construction, allocation of tonnage resources and the more rapid loading and unloading of cargoes in docks where the supply of labor had been largely depleted, he went on to say there were none of his colleagues in the last Government, including those members of the new War Cabinet, who would not agree that the crux of the whole problem was a due appraisal of the relative claims of their several international interests and a corresponding allocation of their labor resources.

Mr. Asquith then turned to President Wilson's speech, describing his picture of civilized nations banded together to repress any wanton or aggressive invasion of the peace of the world as a fine ideal. He recalled his own words in Dublin as to the substitution for force, for the clash of competing ambitions, for groupings and alliances and a precarious equipoise, of a real European partnership, based on the recognition of equal rights and established and enforced common will.

President Wilson's ideal, he said, showed one large step in advance of this, namely, that the former would blot out geographical limitations and associate the United States and indeed all civilized peoples in the same peace preserving fraternity.

The former Premier declined to dwell on the possible interpretations of the phrase "peace without victory" but said the use of such a phrase made it necessary to show clearly to the neutral world why the Entente could be content with nothing less than a victorious peace. The war which was costing them so much would not be pursued wantonly or vindictively.

"We have not," Mr. Asquith said, "the faintest desire for the annihilation of the German people or the German State. Our object is not to defeat and more enduring basis the wantonly broken fabric of public right and national independence." It was impossible to ignore, however, what the war had taught them as to the character and methods of their enemy.

It began, Mr. Asquith said, with a deliberate and cynically acknowledged infraction of treaty obligations, and from the first had been conducted with steady disregard not only of the old chivalry between belligerents but of civilized usage and common humanity and the growing series of calculated crimes which, for the moment, reached its climax today. Of what avail, then, is the multiplication of parchments and protocols?

"We cannot be content," Mr. Asquith said, "unless the Allies are left with solid and trustworthy safeguards against the breaking loose afresh of the ambitions with their attendant train of carnage and cruelty which, during these three years, have brought the most desolating havoc recorded in the annals of the world. That is what we mean by a victorious peace, which has in it the prospect of endurance, because it would conform not only to the best interests but to the social and moral necessities of corporate mankind. More than that, we do not desire, less than that, without dishonor and confessed failure, we cannot accept."

NOTE ON HOSPITAL SHIPS
Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (Friday).—The Koelnische Zeitung publishes the text of the memorandum concerning hospital ships handed to the American and Spanish Ambassadors for transmission to the British and French governments.



United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge
Massachusetts representative in the Upper House of Congress who criticized plan for world league to enforce peace.

GENERAL MAURICE BRIEFLY SURVEYS SITUATION IN WAR

Denies Hospital Ships Used for Military Purposes—Rumanian Position Improving

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Friday).—In an interview yesterday, General Maurice informed The Christian Science Monitor correspondent that there was not the slightest shadow of justification for the German allegation that hospital ships were used for military purposes. They were solely devoted to the care of wounded and had no other function. Neither soldiers nor military supplies were conveyed in these vessels.

Referring to rumors of meditated German offensives, General Maurice said much heralding of an offensive in any quarter generally meant that no offensive would be attempted there.

As to the military situation, ground conditions had improved in the West for the moment and hence greater thoroughness had characterized the raids now a constant feature of the warfare on this front.

General Maurice mentioned the le Transloy incident, when very small British forces achieved a very striking result. The British losses were only about 160 as against some 360 prisoners captured, but the outstanding feature of these raids was that they were confined entirely to one side.

The Germans made no attempt to emulate them, and this shed light on German powers of resistance in the West.

Replying to a question as to whether he still considered the Germans might win further successes on the Rumanian front, General Maurice said there was less likelihood of this every day that passed. The Germans had been held up in the first instance by unfavorable weather conditions, and this had enabled the Russians and Rumanians to reinforce themselves and bring forward supplies. On the other hand, German difficulties in maintaining the offensive over long lines of communication were increasing day by day.

Russian Operations

General Gurko Reports Instead of General Alexieff

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PETROGRAD, Russia (Friday).—An official announcement states that General Gurko, acting chief of staff to the Tsar, went to Tsarskoe Selo on Wednesday to report on the course of war operations.

This implies that General Alexieff has temporarily or permanently been succeeded by General Gurko.

The conference sat yesterday afternoon, being occupied with a discussion at the Finance Ministry on the supplies question.

CANADA VOTES BIG WAR CREDIT

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Canadian Parliament has voted unanimously a war credit for the coming year of \$500,000,000. Sir Robert Borden, in making a statement on war expenditures, said that for the present fiscal year, up to Jan. 20, there had been expended \$216,901,822, and that it was estimated that the cost for the next fiscal year would be \$433,274,000. The Prime Minister said that the war expenditures had been much greater than was anticipated at the beginning of the war.

HOUSE PASSES IMMIGRATION BILL OVER VETO

Measure Including Literacy Test Given More Than Necessary Two-Thirds Vote—Senate to Vote on Measure Monday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Following the action of the House in passing the Literacy Test Immigration Bill over the President's veto last night, by a vote of 286 to 106, the Senate agreed today to vote on Monday at 4 p. m. on the question of overriding the veto.

Senator Smith of South Carolina, in charge of the bill, attempted this afternoon to obtain immediate reconsideration and to pass the measure notwithstanding the veto. Senator Reed requested that reconsideration be postponed until tomorrow, in order that he might speak for one hour against overriding the veto. This request was denied by Senator Smith. Senator Reed gave notice that he is to speak on the subject tomorrow.

The House last night passed the bill over President Wilson's veto by a vote 285 to 106, considerably more than the two-thirds vote necessary to override the veto. The bill was vetoed because of the literacy test provision, and a similar bill was previously vetoed for the same reason by President Wilson.

The previously vetoed bill was passed in the Senate over the veto so it is considered probable that this bill will pass in that body this session. It was passed in the Senate before going to the President, with only six opposing votes.

The vote in the House to pass the bill over the veto included 150 Democrats, 131 Republicans, four Progressives and one Independent. The vote to sustain the President's veto included 55 Democrats, 49 Republicans, one Progressive and one Socialist.

The House adjourned at 8 o'clock Thursday evening. The action of the House will be reported today to the Senate, which passed the bill originally by 64 to 7. An effort to override the veto will be made there immediately, and advocates of the measure say it is certain to be successful.

A literacy test provision has run the gauntlet of Congress four times now and been vetoed by the White House. President Cleveland first disapproved a bill on this ground and Congress sustained his action. President Taft was the next to reject it. On that occasion the Senate voted to override the veto, but the House failed to give the necessary two-thirds majority by nine votes.

In 1915 President Wilson refused to permit a bill to become law with the literacy test incorporated. The House lacked only four votes to override his action then, and the Senate did not consider the veto measure.

Last night the House had 25 votes more than the necessary two-thirds majority. Republican Leader Mann and Democratic Leader Kitchin voted together against the President.

The vote of the New England congressmen on the bill was as follows: To pass over veto—Olney, D. Gardner, Rogers and Gillett, R. Massachusetts; Dale and Greene, R. Vermont; Sulloway and Wasson, R. New Hampshire; Peters and Guernsey, R. Maine.

To sustain veto—Gallivan, Phelan, and Tague, D. and Carter and Dallingier, R. Massachusetts; Freeman and Glynn, R. Connecticut; Greene, R. Massachusetts; Kennedy, R. Rhode Island; Paige and Roberts, R. Massachusetts; Stines, R. Rhode Island; Tilson, R. Connecticut; McGillicuddy, D. Maine; O'Shaughnessy, D. Rhode Island; Tinkham, Trudway, Walsh and Winslow, R. Massachusetts.

SENATOR LODGE ATTACKS WORLD LEAGUE PLAN

Holds That Western Hemisphere Cannot Join With Europe—Advocates Policies of Washington and Monroe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Lodge of Massachusetts in the Senate yesterday analyzed the President's peace address and upheld the policies of Washington, Jefferson, Adams, and Monroe. His address in part was as follows:

As I understand it, the President is aiming at two objects, both in the highest degree admirable—to bring to an end the war now raging in Europe, and to make provision for the future and permanent peace of the world. It is to the promotion of the second purpose that he proposes action on the part of the United States, saying that we should frankly formulate the conditions upon which this Government would feel justified in asking our people to approve its firm and solemn adherence to a league for peace. He then proceeds to state the two purposes in this way:

"The present war must first be ended; but we owe it to candor and to a just regard for the opinion of mankind to say that, so far as our participation in guaranties of future peace is concerned, it makes a great deal of difference in what way and upon what terms it is ended. The treaties and

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MOUNTAIN LAUREL FOR NATIONAL FLOWER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The mountain laurel for the national flower, instead of the golden rod, was urged before the House committee this morning by a delegation of the Federation of Women's Club of the District of Columbia.

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"KEEP OUT OF WAR," IS ADVICE OF W. J. BRYAN

Disputes Impossible of Peaceful Settlement Now Should Be Postponed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Intercepted at Greenville, N. C., by a telegram from The Christian Science Monitor requesting a statement of his views on the international situation, William Jennings Bryan this morning dictated a reply as follows:

"We have two paramount duties. First, to keep out of this war ourselves, and second, to do everything possible to bring it to an end."

"If any disputes arise which cannot be settled by peaceful means now, the settlement should be postponed until the war is over."

—W. J. BRYAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States, whatever course it may take in the present crisis with Germany, must not be led to join hands with the Entente Allies, William Jennings Bryan declared today on passing through this city en route to New York, where he will speak at a peace meeting, tonight.

"We cannot afford to send a single man across the Atlantic to fight under the banner of any European monarch, in the settlement of Europe's quarrels," Mr. Bryan said. "And we cannot enter the war without taking sides."

Germany's latest action, Mr. Bryan declared, has not changed the situation. It only emphasizes, he said, the logic of President Wilson's appeal for immediate peace. "We have kept out thus far," he said, "and the President presented an eloquent appeal to the nations for peace. It is hardly conceivable that we should be drawn into the war now."

GERMAN CRAFT TIED UP HERE ARE INSPECTED

Twenty-Five Custom Inspectors Visit Self-Inspected Craft in Boston Harbor—Plans for Day and Night Patrol Made

Twenty-five United States customs inspectors and guards under the command of Moses B. Mann, deputy surveyor of the port of Boston, began a systematic inspection of the self-inspected German and Austrian steamers in Boston harbor this afternoon. It was stated at the Custom House that the move was made in following out previous action to insure the observance of all neutrality regulations. The inspection was directed particularly at the amount of coal on each vessel and the condition of the engines. The wireless apparatus on the vessels was dismantled some time ago and precautions taken to prevent any overt acts.

The searching party includes two Department of Justice secret service men and one engineer from the Charlestown Navy Yard. These officials refused to give their names, and the naval engineer said that his visit was entirely unofficial.

The United States coast guard cutter Winnimmet, which has been laid up for repairs 11 days and was to relieve the custom launch Dreamer sometime today in doing patrol neutrality duty around Boston harbor in the daytime, proceeded to the Charlestown Navy Yard this morning for inspection, but during the trip the engine broke down and it had to be towed to the yard, where additional repairs were made. Later in the afternoon the cutter steamed to T Wharf and made trial trips. Since last night, the Dreamer has been cruising up and down the harbor performing patrol duty. Today starts "day and night neutrality patrol" and the Winnimmet is expected to be ready for duty late this afternoon or tomorrow.

Guards at the docks of the German liners, tied up here since the start of the European war, were doubled last night, so that today there are four guards where formerly there were but two, and these will be relieved about 3 p. m. by six men for the night watch. The German liners are: The Kronprinzessin Cecilie of the North German Lloyd, the Amerika and Cincinnati of the Hamburg-American Line; the Koln and Wittekind of the North German Lloyd, and the Ockenfels of the Hansa Line.

Although the Kronprinzessin Cecilie is nearest the exit from the harbor and is the longest German steamer in port, yet the guard on that vessel was not increased and the guard on the Austrian steamer Brny, stuck in the mud of Chelsea, was doubled. When it is low tide the Brny is "high and dry." When the steamers were first tied up here there were nearly 2000 men on them, although that number has been greatly reduced since, only the officers remaining with a few men to keep the steamers in condition.

Henry J. Skeffington, United States commissioner of immigration at Boston, received orders from Washington late yesterday to keep all immigrants here and not to deport any while the German orders for increased U-boat activity were in force. There are 109 The Idle Boy

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PRESIDENT MAY ACT ON WORD FROM GERARD

Course Thought to Depend on Receipt of Answer to Reported Message Ordering Ambassador to Warn Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The world is waiting for an announcement from the White House as to the policy and action that will be decided upon in response to the submarine warfare note from Germany. This announcement may come before the day is past. No intimation of what the United States will or will not do has come from the President, and no one but the President knows whether the United States is to break relations with the Central Powers or adopt some means, unknown to the public, of preventing such action.

If opinion counts for anything, it is generally expected that the President, having sent a communication to Ambassador Gerard yesterday instructing him to deliver a warning to Germany that the campaign mapped out in the German note can lead only to an immediate breaking off of relations with this country, will act as soon as he hears from the Ambassador.

An answer may come tonight. No direct communication has been had by Washington with the German Government. This much was said at the State Department this morning in response to inquiries.

The few facts available bearing on the situation are these: The Navy and War departments show no indication whatever of extraordinary activity. No orders have been issued by the Navy Department for any disposition of ships, nor any possible eventualities. At the German Embassy no sign is apparent indicating that the Ambassador is preparing to leave.

If the President decides to take the matter before Congress he will be acting, it is considered, consistently with the method he used at the time of the Sussex crisis. If he decides to break relations it is expected that the announcement will be made at a joint session and simultaneously the German Ambassador would be handed his passports.

The seriousness of the situation, and a phase of the situation that, without any doubt, enters into the President's great problem that he is called upon to solve, is that when the United States decides to take any step that may lead it into war, it will mean also that all other neutrals probably will follow, creating a condition in which all the world will be involved in the European struggle. The President's friends recall that in his peace note he laid stress upon his position, which was that he was indifferent as to the means by which the war might be brought to a speedy conclusion.

These friends, since the receipt of the German note, see now the possibility that the President, in view of the repudiation of all pledges by Germany, may come to the conclusion that the entrance upon the war of this and other neutral countries would bring a quick conclusion to the great conflict.

It is recalled that at the time of the debate in Congress on the McLemore resolution for the exclusion of citizens of this country from belligerent ships, the President was quoted on the floor of the Senate as having said that, if this country should become involved, it would speedily end the war. His friends realize that the condition has come in which he is called upon to decide this tremendous question.

That the country is solidly behind the President in favor of the upholding of national rights and adherence to international law, there can be no question. At the White House a mass of telegrams have been received since Wednesday night, most of them urging the President to act consistently with his position in the warning to Germany last spring, when he said relations would be broken off unless the Imperial Government should effectively change its methods of conducting submarine warfare.

It is not considered that the President will be willing to wait until some further incident occurs, as it is thought the last pronouncement of Germany has gone beyond the bounds of his patience. He has desired to keep the country at peace and has gone further, his friends realize, than many presidents would have done, in order to maintain the country at peace during the trying circumstances and incidents that have beset it in the past 2½ years.

Throughout yesterday both the White House and the State Department gave no attention to any other subject. No intimation was given as to what action the Administration will take, and all through the day rumor followed rumor.

The President and Secretary Lansing conferred and other callers at the White House included Secretary McAdoo, Colonel House and Counselor Folk of the State Department. Both at the White House and at the Capitol the thought commonly expressed was that the situation is exceedingly grave.

By general consent Administration officials have come to see that the situation is no longer one of arguments or attempts at justification, for they see that the country is at a crisis as

(Continued on page seven, column one)

HOUSE PASSES PREPAREDNESS REVENUE BILL

Measure Goes Through by Vote of 211 to 196 After Partisan Contest—Progressives Line Up With Republicans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—With Republicans and Progressives solidly against it, and with all but four Democrats solidly for it, the House passed the preparedness revenue bill by a vote of 211 to 196 last night. The bill provides:

For the raising of about \$248,000,000 by an 8 per cent tax on all profits of corporations, partnerships and insurance companies in excess of \$5000, and 8 per cent upon capital surplus and undivided profits and by an increase of 50 per cent in the inheritance tax rates; for the issuance of \$100,000,000 in bonds which, with over \$200,000,000 of unsold Panama bonds, are designed to meet the expenses of the Mexican situation, the Alaskan railway, the Government nitrate and armor plate plants, the purchase of the Danish West Indies and the purchase or construction of ships under the shipping bill; and for the increase from \$200,000,000 to \$300,000,000 of the Treasury certificates of indebtedness which the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue to meet summary or emergency needs.

A partisan contest was waged all day, the Republicans repeatedly trying to amend the bill but failing to change a word or line of it. Then, when the opportunity to offer amendments passed with the completion of the reading of the bill, parliamentary devices forced three roll calls, each consuming 40 minutes, before the bill was finally passed. Never, however, was Majority Leader Kitchin's control of the situation threatened.

Representative Fordney of Michigan, ranking Republican of the Ways and Means Committee, who led the fight against the bill, offered a motion to recommit the bill with instructions to the Ways and Means Committee to report a protective tariff measure. This motion was ruled out of order. An appeal on the ruling was made by Minority Leader Mann, but a motion made by Mr. Kitchin to table this appeal passed by a roll call, 213 to 196. Mr. Fordney then offered a second motion to recommit with instructions that the committee report the bill without the excess profits tax provision.

On a roll call this motion was lost, 187 to 219. The bill was then passed. Although 11 Democrats had announced that they would not be bound by the Democratic caucus approval of the bill, only four voted against it.

It is considered significant that all the Progressives voted with the Republicans, including Schall of Minnesota and Martin of Louisiana, the latter elected as a "progressive protectionist," both of whom are classed with the group of independents elected to the Sixty-fifth Congress, with whom the balance of power may rest. Meyer London, the Socialist member from New York, voted against the bill, having spoken in disapproval of it, chiefly because of his opposition to preparedness. Mr. Randall of California, the Prohibitionist who is another of the independent group, voted with the Democrats for the bill.

The amendments offered by the Republicans included several designed to exempt insurance companies from the excess profits tax; one offered by Representative Burnett of Alabama, the only Democrat to offer an amendment, to raise the profits exemption from \$5000 and 8 per cent on capital stock to \$10,000 and 8 per cent; one to remove professional and agricultural corporations and copartnerships from the exemption; one to exempt from the inheritance tax all bequests for charitable or religious purposes and one by Representative Good of Iowa to increase the tax on distilled liquors from \$1.10 to \$1.25 a gallon.

Majority Leader Kitchin attacked this amendment as insincere as a prohibitionist move, and pointed to the 16 years of Republican control, including the time of the financial need during the Spanish-American war, during all of which the Republicans, he said, had taxed various articles of necessity but never during that time had increased the "whiskey tax."

Representative Randall, the Prohibitionist member, voted against the amendment. Every amendment was defeated by a comfortable margin, except the first vote on the first amendment, when the Democrats had but two votes to spare. But when tellers later took the count on the same amendment the same Democrats had strengthened their vote to a majority of 38.

Agricultural Bill

Committee Takes Out Food Investigation Appropriation

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In the Agricultural Appropriation Bill reported in the Senate Thursday, a provision of the House text providing \$50,000 for an investigation to determine if there is manipulation of the food market has been eliminated by the Senate Committee. The bill reported to the Senate carries \$25,454,623 for the Department of Agriculture, or \$260,072 less than the House proposed.

An item of \$243,720 for seed distribution was eliminated by the Senate Committee which inserted a provision for \$12,280 for a new sheep experiment station in Fremont County, Ida., and another appropriating \$300,000 for control of white pine blister rust.

of which \$150,000 would be available at once. The House section for increase of pay to employees of the department was amended to give a 15 per cent advance to those receiving \$480 annually or less and a 10 per cent advance to those receiving \$1000 and under, but more than \$480.

Cotton Exchange Accused

Senate to Act on Resolution to Investigate Deals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Investigation of the New York Cotton Exchange, in order to determine whether it is buying and selling contracts unlawfully and in restraint of trade, is demanded in a resolution adopted by the Senate today as introduced by Senator Smith of South Carolina. It is stated that farmers, merchants, business organizations and the South Carolina Legislature complain that the New York exchange is buying and selling contracts below what local spot cotton brings in the markets of the South. This is declared to injure legitimate business.

Defense Appropriation

Bill Passed Carries a Total of Over Fifty Millions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—After a short discussion of the Taylor system in Government shops, the Senate on Thursday passed the annual appropriation bill for fortifications and other works of defense. The measure carries \$51,396,593 as passed by both Senate and House, an increase of \$22,849,043 over the 1917 appropriation. The House text provided that Government arsenals be operated under the appropriation, "at their most economical rate of production." This was amended in the Senate to provide for an eight-hour day. The House provision to prevent payment of premiums or bonuses to employees in Government shops in addition to regular wages was retained by the Senate, as was the provision that no part of the appropriation should be expended for the salaries of persons while making stop-watch studies of employees.

Excess-Profits Tax Protest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Protest against the proposed excess-profits tax in the Administration's Revenue Bill is made to Congress by the Michigan Manufacturers Association in a telegram to Senator Townsend. The association approves adequate national defenses, but objects to this means of paying for it, saying the proposed tax will depress business and retard profit-sharing plans for employees.

Senator Works Chosen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Vice-President Marshall today designated Senator Works of California to read Washington's farewell address in the Senate on Feb. 22, in observance of Washington's birthday anniversary.

U. S. INTERPRETER WRITES FROM LISBON

Enos S. Costa, the United States Immigrant Interpreter who was assigned to take two deported immigrants to the Cape Verde Islands, and who was later reported to be at Pernambuco after a steamer he was on had been sunk by the German raider, was heard from today when local immigration officials received a letter from Lisbon, Portugal. The letter was dated Jan. 10, 1917, and indicated that he was to take passage on the steamer Roma, due at Providence Monday or Tuesday.

The letter says: "We left New Bedford Nov. 16, and were 34 days in reaching St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands. There I took passage to Praia, another island in the group, on a German steamer that was taken over by the Portuguese. The steamer broke down after two hours' steaming and returned for repairs. We finally reached Praia, Dec. 29. The passage rates increased 70 per cent and on Jan. 1, 1900 per cent."

"German submarines have been around Cape Verde Islands, so that the streets are dark at night and the steamer had to keep lights screened. Submarines have sunk ships at Madeira, so that the steamer I was on did not call there. The night before we reached Lisbon all passengers were ordered on deck at midnight. Life-preservers were put on the men, women and children, and we had to remain in readiness to leave the ship until daylight came. I met six officers of the Portuguese Army and Navy and they have been called to Portugal from Africa, where they, with the English, have succeeded in making the Germans evacuate the African colonies."

SUPERVISION OF PLUMBING

Senator John I. Fitzgerald appeared before the special hearing of the Consolidation of Commissions Committee of the Legislature today to advocate supervision of plumbing. The bill provides for a commission to superintend plumbing, made up of a chairman, a practical plumber who will receive a salary of \$3000 and a clerk, and unpaid members consisting of the chairman of the State Board of Health and a member of the Civil Service Commission.

WOLLASTON WOMAN'S CLUB

WOLLASTON, Mass.—Dallas Lore Sharp will give an illustrated lecture on "How Oregon Has Worked for the Conservation of Wild Life" before the Wollaston Woman's Club in Masonic Temple on the afternoon of Feb. 6.

SPAIN RESENTS PROPAGANDA OF GERMAN FACTION

Press Protests Against Imputation Upon Honor of Premier—Manifesto Issued by New Anti-Germanophile League

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain—A new and peculiar turn is given to the enterprises of the Germanophile faction in Spain, following upon the recent peace discussions and notes, and the report upon it is significant. As has been previously explained, the new newspaper La Nacion, run by the Germanophiles, has adopted an attitude of direct and personal antagonism to the Prime Minister, the Count de Romanones, and, following upon the peace note affairs, it came out with a remarkable interview, signed by the editor, with one who was described as "a high diplomatic personage connected with the Central Empires." The idea, rightly or wrongly, as cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, is that this personage is the Prince de Ratibor, the German Ambassador.

In the course of this interview the "personage" says that Spain had been warned not to mix herself up in the question of contraband, and the severe lesson now taught her by the note of President Wilson "is all the more significant from the fact that the Premier is frankly on the side of the Allies to whom he is bound by material interests." "Spain," the personage says, "has allowed this opportunity to escape her, of being the mediator in the great calamity that afflicts Europe, and has been obliged to yield the place to the United States." This statement, with the threat involved, and the gross imputation upon the Premier has raised a storm of protest in all the newspapers (except the other Germanophiles) without distinction of party, and in every circle of society.

The general comment is that Germany becomes desperate, but that, even so, these imputations upon the honor of the Premier, struggling desperately to preserve neutrality, cannot be tolerated on the part of any diplomatic personage, least of all a high one. The Conservative journal, La Epoca, organ of Señor Dato, the former Prime Minister, and normally as much opposed as any to Liberalism, as represented by the Count de Romanones, speaks its views most strongly. It says: "If this had been said by M. Pujol (a well known Germanophile writer attached to one of the Madrid dailies) there would have been nothing to say against it, his ideas being well known; but he who has spoken is a diplomatist, a foreigner, who permits himself to threaten Spain, to give a lesson to the head of the Spanish Government, to insult him. We do not think that this is permitted." Spain, listening only to the opinions of Spaniards, knows what she ought to do, without its being necessary for foreigners to threaten her. It is well that the Central Empires, with their admirable foresight, should prepare for peace with the same tenacity and perseverance as they put into their other enterprises, but Spain will not accept from foreign personages either tutelage or lessons.

The pro-Ally journals are naturally furious, but say nothing stronger than their conservative friends. El Imparcial protests energetically against these imputations put into the mouth of a high diplomatic personage, and continues: "The most advanced organs of this campaign do not set themselves out to hide the hand which guides them, and they put into the mouth of high diplomatic personages attached to the Central Empires and in residence in Madrid, words that are offensive to the chief of our Government, explaining and deploring that we have lost the opportunity of intervening with proposals of peace, and contrasting the timidity of Spain, who remains expectant, with the example of the United States who determined to come forward as mediators." The Correspondencia de España wholly supports El Imparcial, declaring that the latest maneuver is intolerable.

On the other hand, a movement by the new Anti-Germanophile League is to be noted. They have issued a manifesto in which they declare that "the time has come to oppose by every means in their power the pro-German conspiracies which hinder the country from taking the part of the Allies, and thus consummate the national ruin. The great catastrophe which has converted the most living forces of Europe into a mass of ruins, has given opportunity to the enemies of Spain in her own home to manifest all the hatred they feel for the battles for ideals who represent the Allied countries."

"These enemies do not admire Germany for anything that is admirable about her, for they ignore all that, but for that which is contemptible, like her mechanical force and her conception of a collective life which leaves no room for the free exercise of personality. In sum, they admire Germany because she is the enemy of France, of England and of Italy, illustrious cradles of all political and religious liberties." The manifesto declares in conclusion that it is truly in the name of neutrality and the interests of Spain, of which the Spanish Germanophiles pose as champions, that this new league is formed, and says that the geographical situation of Spain, its future and its economic interests should bring it to the side of the Entente powers.

Don Julio Burell, the Minister of Education, has issued a statement on behalf of the Government denying that the framing of Spain's reply to the American peace note has given rise to any differences in the Spanish Cabinet. He says that in their reply Spain had to take into account the circumstance that the Allies were declining peace, and that Germany said that she could herself make peace. No pacifist move was being made in Spain, and no discussions were possible. The Count de Romanones has given denial to a rumor that Spain is in negotiation with the German Government with the object of utilizing the German ships that have been held up in Spanish ports since the beginning of the war.

PRICE OF MILK TO CONSUMER IS AGAIN ADVANCED

Brigham Company Gives Increased Cost of Handling and Delivery as Reason for Action

Price of milk delivered at the residence of the consumer was advanced one-half cent a quart yesterday by the C. Brigham Company, which includes D. Whiting & Sons and the Elm Farm Dairy. Dairy grade milk was increased in price from 10 to 10½ cents a quart, and the price of grade "A," a specially selected new grade recently put on the market by the company, was increased from 11 to 12 cents a quart. Increased costs of handling and delivery are given as the causes for the advance in price.

A representative of the company declared that milk distributors throughout the country have been confronted with steadily increasing delivery costs and the problem of meeting the increased prices for equipment and upkeep of delivery apparatus. He said that prices on milk were recently increased one cent a quart on all grades in New York. He added that the increase in price was not made until the company concluded that no immediate decrease in delivery costs was in sight.

While it is the distributor rather than the producer who has increased the price of milk in this case, it is interesting to recall certain statements made by producers, who were attending the organization meeting of the New England Milk Producers Association in Boston recently. These producers, mostly farmers, declared that they were chiefly interested in securing higher prices for their milk, especially from the consumer who they thought was not paying at present all that their product was worth.

These producers declared that they saw no reason why the consumer should not pay 12 to 15 cents a quart for high grade milk, which they declared they all produced. Taking advantage of the exemptions allowed under the Clayton act, they said that they proposed to enroll the large majority of the milk producers in New England and secure higher prices for their milk through combination. The possibility of western competition in New England, they declared, was the only thing they had to fear.

At the time of organization the members expected to have their organization in full operation in March, time to take an active part in determining the rates of the new contracts, which will begin on April 1. They declared that they would work for a price of 60 cents for an 8½ quart can of milk for the coming year, which would mean, they said, milk at 11 cents a quart for the consumers.

GERMAN SHIPS FOUND USELESS TO PORTUGAL

German steamers in Portuguese ports that were taken over by the Portuguese Government when the latter declared war on Germany, were found to be in such condition as to be of little use without extensive repairs, according to information brought to Boston by British shipmasters.

Intricate parts of machinery were found to be missing, it is said. All of them were made by special design in Germany, and months were necessary before new patterns could be taken and new parts made to fit. It is understood that duplicate parts are in Germany ready to be shipped with a declaration of peace.

Bolter tubes were eaten away in varying depths by acids, according to the reports, so that when the machinery was replaced, and fires built, a small pressure of steam blew out a tube. Repairs would be made only to find that a little more pressure, of steam would blow out still other tubes. In consequence the steamers were of no use to the Portuguese until months after seizure.

NEW AMBASSADOR FROM AUSTRIA LANDS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Count Adam Tarnowski von Tarnow, Austria-Hungary's new ambassador to the United States, who arrived yesterday on the steamship Noordam, learned first from newspapermen of the dispatch by Germany of its note outlining a new naval policy.

"The note is a surprise to me," he said. "I knew nothing about it." The new Ambassador hastily read the text of the note and then, asserting it was too serious for discussion at this time, protested against further questioning. He said he would take a train immediately for Washington to assume his duties at the Austrian Embassy.

PEABODY ADVANCES VETOED

PEABODY, Mass.—The bill to increase the wages of city employees, including policemen, was vetoed last night by Mayor Donnell, who said that the city had just entered upon corporate government and should exercise caution in its expenditures.

LEAK INQUIRY COMMITTEE TO GO TO CAPITAL

Testimony of Hutton Partner, George A. Ellis, to Be Taken—Connolly Private Wire Evidence Is Contradicted

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The House Rules Committee adjourned shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon to meet at 10 a. m. tomorrow in Washington.

The testimony of George A. Ellis, Jr., will be taken up in Washington. Corroborating the testimony of Joseph M. Becker, John M. Hummell, an operator in the offices of E. F. Hutton & Company, declared positively he had received no such message as that spoken of by Francis A. Connolly, Washington correspondent of Hutton & Company. Mr. Hummell operates the Hutton southern wire which runs into the Connolly office. Mr. Becker operates a private wire from Hutton's into the Connolly office.

Frank M. Dick, employed by the brokerage firm of E. F. Hutton & Co., told the committee today that he did not see the messages from Washington regarding Secretary Lansing's announcement, and that if he had he would have attached little significance to them. His admission of not having seen the messages backed up the testimony of W. Frank Packard and Joseph M. Becker, telegraph operators for Hutton & Company, that they could not recall the messages. Each statement gave color to the rapidly growing belief that the warning of the pronouncement was known in time for its mailing or at least in time for detailed discussion over the telephone.

The committee will temporarily end its work in New York this afternoon and will convene at Washington tomorrow at 10 a. m. to take the testimony of George A. Ellis, Jr., member of the Hutton firm, who signed the messages bearing on Secretary Lansing's statement. Progress in the "leak" investigation was hindered somewhat yesterday by conflicting testimony regarding the peace note dispatch from Connolly & Co., the Washington brokerage firm, to E. F. Hutton & Co. of New York.

Evidence given on Tuesday showed that a message sent out to correspondents by E. F. Hutton & Co., brokers, at 61 Broadway, at 1:45 p. m., Dec. 20, several hours before the note was made public, contained an accurate and substantially full summary of its content. This message, it was stated on the stand, was based on information given by the Washington correspondent of the Hutton firm, F. A. Connolly & Co., in which the President's brother-in-law, R. Wilmer Bolling, is a partner.

On Wednesday F. A. Connolly, head of the Washington firm, admitted that he had sent a message over a private wire earlier in the afternoon to E. F. Hutton & Co., which contained substantially the matter sent out by them to their correspondents at 1:45.

Yesterday he went further and agreed that his telegram to the Hutton firm, no copy of which has been kept by them, was essentially the same as the message sent out by Hutton containing a forecast of the note. He stuck to his testimony of the day before that no person had given him this information; it might have come from gossip or his inferences from the President's speech at the Gridiron dinner on Dec. 9, or he might have wanted "to make an impression" on the Hutton firm.

William G. Toomey, head of the telegraph operators of E. F. Hutton & Co., who distributes incoming telegrams to field officials, remembered seeing the telegram from Mr. Connolly, he thought a few minutes after 1 p. m. He referred to Joseph W. Becker, the operator who was working on the private wire between E. F. Hutton & Co. and the Washington firm. And then Becker, when called to the stand, said that he had been on the wire during the entire business day of Dec. 20 and had not seen the Connolly telegram.

Further complications were provided by the statement of the witness stand of F. M. Dick, the partner of the Hutton firm who was mentioned in Mr. Toomey's testimony as usually receiving messages of the sort which Mr. Connolly sent on Dec. 20, that he had never seen any of the telegrams which have figured in the case until he read them in the papers a few days ago.

Another matter brought out during the day's hearing, which lasted nearly an hour longer than usual, was that Hutton himself had written the "stock flash" sent out by the Hutton firm at 12:57 p. m., saying that "all reports have it that the State Department will issue a statement today designed to promote peace prospects."

Attempts to trace the original of the Connolly message, which would show the all-important question of the time of sending through automatic records of the telegraph, also collapsed. An appliance known as a "tell-tale" attached to a telegraph instrument for the purpose of recording messages had been ordered by E. F. Hutton & Co. for all its wires, Toomey testified, but had not yet been delivered. Clement, Curtis & Co. had one of the western wires out of the Hutton offices, but there was no "tell-tale" attached to the private wire to Washington or to the general southern line.

Mr. Connolly, continuing his testimony of Wednesday yesterday, stuck to the story that general rumor and the "stock flash" sent out by the Hutton firm had been the basis for his message to them.

BRITISH SCHEME TO RAISE THE FOOD PRODUCTION

Mr. Prothero Tells Bedford Farmers Steps Needed to Meet Agricultural Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BEDFORD, England—Addressing a large and enthusiastic gathering of farmers at Bedford recently Mr. Prothero, president of the Board of Agriculture, spoke of the steps necessary to increase the production of agriculture during the war.

Mr. Prothero began by pointing out that farmers did not make the prices that they got for their produce. These were fixed for them, and they were fixed at the present moment by the shortage of corn throughout the world, high freights, and high cost of the materials of production. For years past, Mr. Prothero pointed out, under their present fiscal system the nation had cared nothing where it got its supplies of food so long as they were cheap and plentiful. In the past that policy had succeeded. The more food the alien could sell to them the more money he had to spend on their manufactured goods, and the victory of the furnace and the forge flourished by the ruin of English farms. Now, he continued, all that had changed, and for the first time for 40 years the nation was feeling the effect of its fiscal policy, and it cried out against its necessary results. When wheat fell to 23s. a quarter it ruined farmers by the hundreds and the thousands, and no consumer protested. When wheat rose to 70s. the nation cried out. Mr. Prothero appealed to the farmers of Bedford to forget the injury of the past and to ask themselves: What is my duty as a patriotic citizen in this hour of the nation's need? There can, Mr. Prothero declared amid cheers, be only one answer: Grow all the food that you can for man and beast. The sacrifice demanded of farmers, he continued, was that they should consent to some limitation of the profits that they might expect to realize in times of war. Their losses would be limited as well as their profits. He thought the fairest, the most honest course was to fix the price now, rather than after the crop had been harvested, and ask the farmers to contract with the Government at that price to raise all the food they could.

Turning to the question of the contract price of wheat, which had been fixed at 60s. a quarter of 504 pounds (63 pounds of the bushel), Mr. Prothero asked his hearers to remember that the price was the price for the whole crop, whether sown in autumn or in spring, harvested in 1917. The Government, however, was not going to buy damaged wheat at that price and the wheat would be graded according to quality under expert advice. Referring to oats Mr. Prothero stated the standard quality was to be 33s. pounds, and that the Government price for oats would be fixed on that basis. It was proposed, he said, to deal with potatoes in precisely the same way. Potatoes, he regarded as a potential source of agricultural wealth, and when peace came it was one of the industries he wanted to see in Great Britain. Mr. Prothero also dealt with the question of barley, which he admitted was a difficult one, and went on to refer in turn to seeds, fertilizers, and feeding stuffs.

On the question of labor, he declared that farmers never had had a more energetic champion than his predecessor, the Earl of Crawford. Lord Crawford had got two valuable concessions, the limit of time and the scheme of substitution. The substitution scheme had failed because if a farmer gave up a man and took a substitute there was nothing to prevent that substitute leaving the following week and going to a farmer who had given up no one of the kind. The work, he said, was alive to that point and hoped to be able to deal with it, and the War Office was anxious to help in every possible way. Until the census returns, he added, were analyzed, no further calls would be made for men. Turning to the question of female labor, Mr. Prothero said that although they already had 100,000 women on the land they hoped to get 100,000 more.

In conclusion, Mr. Prothero advocated the keeping of pigs, and said he wished to see clubs or groups of persons formed who would grow potatoes and keep pigs. He also wished to enlist the services of the children in the village schools. Village gardens, he stated, only amounted to 800 acres altogether, but he hoped the Minister for Education would shortly issue a sort of direction to schoolmasters that children should use these gardens to grow potatoes and cabbages.

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ANTIQUOR WORK BEGUN IN CHURCHES

"Pitiless Post Card Publicity" is the slogan of a unique campaign against alcohol to be waged by the Boston Federation of Churches, by posters to be used in Sunday school and post cards to be sent once a month to every pew holder in the churches. These cards are to carry a fact about alcohol or prohibition.

The Arlington Street Church will be the first to undertake the campaign, followed by King's Chapel. Post card number one states that in one year of prohibition in Denver, arrests for drunkenness have decreased 50 per cent, divorces 38 per cent and jails carry one prisoner where they formerly carried three.

Dr. D. D. Addison of Brookline is chairman of the committee; others interested are: Mrs. F. B. Harrington, Courtney Guild and the Rev. Clarence A. Young. Mrs. George Whiting, 41 Kirkland Street, Cambridge, has the campaign in charge.



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WHAT NAVY IS DOING FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM

Sir John Jellicoe Outlines Its Activities and Speaks at Some Length on Question of Modern Naval Fighting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Sir John Jellicoe, as mentioned in a cable dispatch to The Christian Science Monitor, lately made a striking first speech as First Sea Lord of the Admiralty on the occasion of the presentation of the honorary freedom of the Fishmongers Company. He dealt at considerable length with the conditions of modern naval fighting and showed with unusual clearness exactly what the navy was doing.

There are great differences, Sir John Jellicoe said, between the conditions of today and 100 years ago. These lie in the greater speed of ships, in the longer range of guns, in the menace of the torpedo as fired from ships, destroyers and submarines, and the menace of mines, the use of aircraft as scouts and of wireless telegraphy. In the Napoleonic era the ships opened fire with guns at ranges of about 800 yards; the ships of today open fire at 22,000 yards (or 11 nautical miles) range, and gunfire begins to be very effective at 18,000 yards. The torpedo as fired from surface vessels is effective certainly up to 10,000 yards range, and this requires that a ship shall keep beyond this distance to fight her guns.

As the conditions of visibility—in the North Sea particularly—are frequently such as to make fighting difficult beyond a range of 10,000 yards, and as modern fleets are invariably accompanied by very large numbers of destroyers, whose main duty is to attack with the torpedo the heavy ships of the enemy, it will be recognized how great becomes the responsibility of the Admiral in command of a fleet, particularly under the conditions of low visibility to which I have referred. As soon as destroyers tumble upon a fleet within torpedo range the situation becomes critical for the heavy ships.

The submarine is another factor which has changed the situation, as this class of vessel, combined with the use of mines, entirely prevents the close blockade resorted to in former days. In addition these two weapons add greatly to the anxieties of those in command. It is one thing to fight an enemy that you can see; it is a different matter to deal with a hidden foe. Thus modern conditions add immensely in this respect to the responsibility of those commanding fleets. In our day submarines and mines compel the watching force to take up their station further and further away.

In spite of this, and in spite of the German boast as to the occasions on which the German fleet has searched the North Sea for the British fleet, our enemies have only on one occasion ventured sufficiently far with their main fleet to give us opportunity to engage them.

Sir John then drew attention to the world-wide nature of the war in relation to the British Navy. It is not perhaps always realized, he said, how far-reaching are our naval activities, and how great, therefore, is the call on our naval resources. It may be interesting to state that the approximate number of vessels of all classes which comprise the British Navy of today is nearly 4000. This includes battleships, battle-cruisers, light cruisers, destroyers, submarine boats, minesweepers, patrol boats and many other miscellaneous craft, all of which are necessary for the effective conduct of a war of today. Our activities range from the White Sea, where we are doing our best to assist our gallant Russian allies, past the North and South Atlantic, where cruiser squadrons are at work, on to the far Pacific, where we are working in cooperation with our Japanese allies. On the west coast of Africa the Navy took no inconsiderable share in the fighting in Cameroons.

In the Mediterranean the Navy took a hand in the Dardanelles campaign, assisted by our gallant French allies, and is now working with both the French and Italian navies in the Balkan campaign and in the Adriatic. On the East Coast of Africa the naval forces, including our river gunboats, monitors, and aircraft, have rendered great service to our kinsmen from the Union of South Africa. In the Persian Gulf and up the Tigris River numerous river gunboats and other vessels are assisting our army in the Mesopotamia campaign. Our East Indian squadron, which is working from Port Said through the Canal and Red Sea, is helping the army of Egypt and safeguarding communications with India, and thence to Far Eastern waters.

I might draw attention to the arduous and continuous work of the cruiser squadron in home waters, which is mainly engaged in preventing supplies from reaching our enemies. Ships are intercepted and boarded in great numbers under every condition of weather, and some idea of the work may be gathered from the fact that an average of some 80 ships of all kinds are intercepted and examined weekly on the high seas by the vessels of this squadron.

The task of keeping the large number of ships working in all parts of the world, of supplying them with fuel, munitions, etc., can only be recognized by those in possession of all the facts. The work, too, involves a great effort on the part of the Mercantile Marine. It is impossible to measure fully the debt which the country owes to our Mercantile Marine.

In the old days it used to be said



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Symonds & Co., Portsmouth

Admiral Sir John Jellicoe

that there was jealousy between the Mercantile Marine and the Royal Navy, but whatever may have been the case then, there is no room now in the Navy for anything but the most sincere admiration and respect for the officers and men of the Mercantile Marine. I think I know sufficient of those officers and men to believe that the feeling is reciprocated. Those of us who have been closely associated with the officers and men who man our armed merchant vessels and patrol craft have realized from the first day of the war how magnificent were their services, how courageous their conduct, and how unflinching their devotion to duty under the most dangerous conditions. The value of the services of the officers and men of the Mercantile Marine goes far beyond their work in armed vessels. When one thinks of the innumerable cases of unarmed ships being sunk by torpedo or gun fire far from land, in a heavy sea, with the ship's company dependent upon boats alone for their safety, one is lost in admiration of the heroism of those who not only endure dangers and hardships without complaint, but are ever ready to take the risks again and again in repeated voyages in other ships.

Dealing specifically with the submarine menace to the merchant service, Sir John said: It is far greater now than at any period of the war, and it requires all our energy to combat it. It must and will be dealt with; of that I am confident. But we have to make good our inevitable losses, and in order to do this we are dependent upon the shipbuilding industry of this country. The munitions organization has done a great work for the output of munitions; it now remains for the shipbuilders and marine engineers to rival that work.

Discussing the feeling of the officers and men of the fleet, Sir John said his remark that conditions affecting naval warfare differed today from those of a hundred years ago applied almost exclusively to material, and was due to advances in applied science, which had brought vast progress, almost revolutionary change, to the Navy as to other departments of activity. "There has, however," he added, "been little change in our men, except in the development of higher principles and in fuller recognition of individual responsibility in the national cause. The spirit of our forefathers lives on in all its vigor and devotion to King and country in the officers and men of today; with this added, that there is a higher standard of personal worth, of mental alertness, and of moral rectitude. No one could ask for a finer personnel than we have in the Navy. Education has enabled every man to arrive at a just appreciation of the justice of our cause, and to conduct himself as becomes a man, fighting for the freedom of the smaller nations and for the liberation of humanity from the threatened thralldom of military slavery."

DIRECT TAX IS FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TORONTO, Ont.—Many of the County Councils of Ontario are sending in requests to the Dominion Government to have all the provinces levy a direct tax on property and incomes for the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

AUSTRIA'S NEW MINISTRY; WHAT CHANGES SIGNIFY

Brief History Given of Cabinet Headed by Count Clam-Martinic—Premier Belongs to Landed Nobility of Bohemia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria.—The history of the formation of the Clam-Martinic Cabinet in Austria has been as freely discussed in the Austro-Hungarian and German press as was the fall of its short-lived predecessor. Briefly, the facts as recorded in the papers seem to be that Herr von Spitzmüller set out to form a business Cabinet chiefly for the purpose of getting the Ausgleich negotiations with Hungary completed, and also perhaps of carrying out the program of the German element in Austria by decree. Having completed that task, it seems to have been intended that it should give place to a Cabinet composed much after the manner of that which has now been formed straight away, and the reason why the Clam-Martinic Ministry came at once into being appears to be that the majority of the German parties considered a less direct handling of the situation advisable. They objected, it is said, to a purely German Government to be burdened with the odium that would attach to so drastic a cutting of the Gordian knot, and insisted that the proposed changes must be given the hue of parliamentary sanction, and must be effected under auspices more acceptable to the Czechs, and in such a way as would represent them as being for the benefit of the Monarchy as a whole, and not merely for that of a particular section. When, therefore, Herr von Spitzmüller came to try to form his Cabinet he found that he could not prevail upon any political personages, more particularly authorized representatives of the German parliamentary groups, to enter it; so eventually he advised that a ministry should be formed which would be prepared to deal with all the various questions of the hour, and that some one better fitted politically for the task than himself should be at the head of it. The result was the formation of what is generally characterized as a Clam-Martinic-Spitzmüller coalition.

Dr. Urban and Herr Baernreither, the two prominent representatives of German interests in Bohemia who had refused to act under Herr von Spitzmüller, very soon agreed to join the new combination, and did so with the express approval of the "National Union" formed by the majority of the German parties. Dr. Urban announcing that he had made his acceptance conditional on the submission of the Ausgleich question to Parliament, and that he looked for a resumption of the parliamentary régime. The new Government is thus assured of the support of the German "bourgeois" parties with their solid vote of 180 in the Reichsrath, and it is evident that those parties in turn feel their interests secure in the hands of a ministry that contains three of their most trusted representatives. As for Count Clam-Martinic himself, he belongs to the landed nobility in Bohemia, which, although of German origin, has a long record of stubborn opposition to Germanization behind it, a struggle in which he himself, and his father and uncle before him, have played a leading part. He was also an intimate friend of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, who he accompanied on his journey round the world, and is therefore credited with having shared the latter's views. Those views are generally regarded as having favored the conversion of the Dual Monarchy into a triplex state in which the Slavs should rank side by side with the German and Magyars; but at least one journalist has now come forward with the remark that this interpretation of the archduke's plans merely rests upon supposition after all, and besides Count Clam-Martinic is represented on all hands as having been entirely "converted" during the war. Mention is made of correspondence which has passed between him and a leading Austrian politician during the past two years as showing that he now fully recognizes "the need for internal reform" the importance of the German element in Austria, and the necessity for a close alliance with Germany in the future. In short, German organs confidently predict that the new Government "will place imperial politics before racial politics"; which means, apparently, that the realization of the Austro-German program, including the exclusion of the Galician deputies from the Reichsrath, and the Germanization of Bohemia, is intended.

This view, it is pointed out, is borne out by the presence in the Cabinet of Herren Urban and Baernreither, both of whom in former years fought many a political battle against the Czechs while the excuse given for the fact that no Minister of Czech origin included in the Cabinet is that Bohemia is sufficiently represented by Count Clam-Martinic and Baron von Trnka, the Minister of Labor. It is generally asserted that the Czechs will "offer no difficulties" to a government presided over by the former, but what they will actually do remains to be seen. So far the Narodni Listy expressed itself as follows concerning the attitude of the Czech nation toward the new Cabinet: "The Czech nation, conscious of its strength, and forming with its deputies in the Reichsrath a compact phalanx, will bear itself toward the Cabinet of Count Clam-Martinic, as toward its predecessors, with the composure and deliberation which becomes a nation that is politically ripe, and which depends simply and solely on its rights and the justice of its cause. The

Czech deputies will wait to see how the Clam-Martinic Cabinet governs in general and with regard to the Czech nation in particular, and what are the nature and extent of its actions. The recent declaration of the Czech League sets forth clearly and unmistakably the firm and fundamental attitude which it will assume toward all cabinets.

Meanwhile the Government has not yet indicated how it proposes to negotiate the highly complicated task it has undertaken, although even now indications are not wanting as to the procedure it may possibly adopt. In any case it is thought that Parliament will probably meet toward the end of February or the beginning of March, and at the time of writing, the Ausgleich and the kindred question of food supply are the problems which claim immediate attention. With regard to the first, it is taken for granted, in view of Dr. von Spitzmüller's inclusion in the Cabinet, that the terms will remain much the same as those agreed upon during Count Stürgkh's administration. It is predicted, however, that once a general settlement has been reached, the expedient adopted by Herr von Koberger during his first ministry will be adopted, and that while the agreement will be used as a basis for the commercial negotiations with other states, its submission to Parliament for ratification will be postponed indefinitely. By this means, it is pointed out, the way will be made clear for the all-important negotiations with Germany this year, and the need for presenting to the Reichsrath a treaty regarded as so unfavorable to Austria will have been obviated for the present at least.

SCOTTISH PLAN TO GROW CROPS ON GRASS LANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—The Scottish Departmental Committee on Food Supplies of which the Rt. Hon. Eugene Watson, M. P., is chairman, recently issued its report to the Secretary of Scotland. The committee report that there are about 1,500,000 acres of permanent pasture in Scotland and 1,500,000 acres in temporary pasture. Much of the permanent pasture is only suited for grazing stock, and certain areas also of grazing land are unsuitable to break up, but, it is added, in the hands of both farmers and occupying owners there are many acres which, in present circumstances, should be brought under the plow. The report considers that steps should be taken to find out what land now in grass is suitable for growing grain and other crops and to secure that it be cultivated. Also that steps should be taken to cultivate lands now let as grass parks and home policies, where the ordinary organization of a farm does not exist. It also recommends that when deemed advisable the Board of Agriculture for Scotland, by themselves or their nominees, should enter, occupy and cultivate such lands.

With regard to the problem of labor it is considered that something in the nature of a wages board should be tried as an experiment to deal with the tendency to force up wages owing to scarcity of labor. Although soldier labor has been available for seasonal work the committee are strongly of opinion that a greater sense of security must be given if farmers are to attempt increased production of food. Regarding female labor the committee point out that although much has been done to enlist the help of women in the present emergency, in Scotland a great amount of farm work has hitherto been done by women and consequently the reserve supply now available is not large. The lack of housing accommodation in many parts also, it is pointed out, tends to limit the supply of women workers. The committee then touches upon the use of boys and girls at holiday seasons to help with potato planting and gathering, and so on, and also the possibility of increasing the labor supply by the use of German prisoners and interned aliens.

The report then turns to the question of manures and the necessity of encouraging farmers to save manual labor by the use of mechanical implements where possible. The revival of pig keeping the committee regard as worthy of all support. The future of the milk supply and destruction of agricultural products by deer and rabbits are other matters dealt with.

In their recommendations the committee advise that a local committee, nominated by the district agricultural committee in the county or district, with an approved executive officer, be set up in each local government district in Scotland, such committee to ascertain the present and proposed cropping on each farm and to report to the Board of Agriculture on matters relating to additional areas which could be made available, additional labor necessary, quality of artificial manure required for each farm and so on. Among other recommendations it is advised that no man at present working on a farm should be called up for examination or for military service without the sanction of the Board of Agriculture for Scotland; that no artificial manures be exported; that the Board of Agriculture should give facility and assistance to schemes persons holding women willing to engage in agriculture; that the Board of Agriculture should help to supply labor-saving implements and agricultural machinery, especially tractors; and that farmers be allowed to take any measures necessary to keep down deer or rabbits destroying their crops.

MUNICIPAL STORES FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TORONTO, Ont.—The City of Toronto is seeking power from the Legislature to operate markets or stores in order to provide necessities at reasonable prices. If this be granted, Mayor Church recommends that \$1,000,000 be invested in food supplies.

INDIANA WOMEN ARE ACTIVE FOR VOTING RIGHTS

Their Organizations Said to Be Much Encouraged Over Prospects of Partial Suffrage Bill in the Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Of the three leading proposals before the General Assembly—prohibition, constitutional revision by convention, and woman suffrage—it appears that reform of the basic law has the best chance for success. Support for all is strong, but the opposing element feels that, by compromising on a constitutional convention, full suffrage for women and absolute State-wide prohibition may possibly be avoided, or at least postponed.

There are two suffrage organizations in Indiana—the Woman's Franchise League, a branch of the National American Equal Suffrage Association; and the Woman's Equal Suffrage Association. These bodies will shortly amalgamate. The Woman's Franchise League, through some of its officers, expressed unwillingness to work at this time for partial suffrage; but other women felt that partial suffrage would be better than none. Accordingly, the Legislative Council of Indiana Women, of which Mrs. Felix T. McWhirter is president, had a partial suffrage bill introduced at the present session of the Legislature.

The Legislative Council of Indiana Women was formed about three years ago, and did effective work in the last Legislature on behalf of women's measures. It is composed of eight State bodies. Any bill proposed by any affiliated body may come before the Legislative Council's steering committee, of which Mrs. S. C. Stimson of Terre Haute is chairman. This committee consists of the presidents of the various affiliated organizations and also of one member from each congressional district. It is estimated that there are 80,000 suffragists in the State.

When the Woman's Franchise League, through some of its officers, failed to take the initiative in promoting partial suffrage, the Legislative Council drew up a bill giving women the privilege of voting at presidential elections, and also to join in certain State, county, township and municipal elections. Senator Maston introduced the bill which passed the Senate last session, and this measure is now known as the Maston bill. In the House, the bill was committed to Judiciary B Committee, of which Representative Vesey of Allen County is chairman.

In the Senate the Maston bill is in the Committee on Rights and Privileges, of which Senator Dobbins is chairman. Mr. Dobbins has assured the women that the bill will have fair treatment. It is understood that only one man—Senator Hazen of Booneville, has declared against the proposal.

The suffragists feel very much encouraged. Unquestionably, a progressive wave is sweeping over the State. There is much indignation against the liquor element, and as this is against suffrage, the latter is the gainer.

TECHNICAL SCHOOL FOR WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—A technical school for women is shortly to open in the Rue Pergolèse, Paris, for the special purpose of fitting women to become trade designers, employers in technical offices, and secretaries to engineers. Up to the present such careers have been barred to them owing to the lack of any openings to a suitable technical education. The scheme has received the support of M. Herriot, the new Minister of Transport and Public Works, M. Mascard, Senator, and President of the Republican Committee of Commerce and Industry, and M. Gabelle, director of the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers. Classes are to be held by engineers on drawing as applied to trade and on the application of natural science to industry. The course will include visits to factories and study in schools of design. At the close of a year's work, an examination will be held and successful candidates will be able to obtain posts immediately. Pupils who wish to gain further knowledge in a second year's training will be at liberty to do so.

STATEMENT ON LINEN YARNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—An official statement by the War Office with regard to linen yarns states that the notice previously issued on Dec. 30 does not apply to yarns spun from flax tow. It is further announced that the exceptions to the order do not include any yarns suitable for aeroplane linens, dealings in which are absolutely prohibited. Notice is also given of an intention to take possession of all stocks of Courtauld flax or yarns, and an order has been made requiring all persons holding any stocks of Courtauld flax to make a return with full particulars within four days. A further order has been made providing that flax which might be used for the manufacture of aeroplane cloth must not be used for any other purpose without the permission of the Director of Aircraft Equipment, Admiralty House.

GIFT TO RED CROSS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—An official notification states that the people of Nigeria have contributed a further sum of £496 1s. 7d. to the British Red Cross Society.

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HOUSE PASSES BILLS RELATING TO CONVENTION

Favorable Action Taken on Measures Proposing Commission on Data and the Issue of 100,000 Copies of Constitution

Favorable action was taken by the Massachusetts House today on two of the Constitution Convention bills now pending before the Legislature, both measures passing the House without opposition.

One bill provides for the appointment by the Governor of a commission of "three learned and discreet persons... to compile and render accessible, in convenient form and arrangement, data and material as may aid the convention in the discharge of its duties." The object is to secure material which the convention will need prior to the assembling of the convention in June, thereby saving considerable time in getting down to business.

The other measure requests the Attorney-General to prepare 100,000 copies of the State Constitution with all amendments thereto specially noted for the use of the public. These are to be distributed through city and town clerks to citizens who wish to use them as a basis of study or of information of the doings of the convention. Further issues are to be printed if the public demand warrants it.

Leave to withdraw was reported at today's House session by the Committee on Education on the petition of the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution that a system of school republics be established in the public schools.

Commissioner Allan J. McLaughlin of the State Department of Health submitted his annual report on inspection of food and drugs. In 1916 there were 7958 samples of milk examined, of which 6183 were above the standard and 1775 below. Of other kinds of food 2330 samples were examined, of which 1810 were of good quality and 520 were adulterated, within the meaning of the law. There were 874 samples of drugs examined, of which 697 were of good quality and 177 were adulterated within the meaning of the law. The total was 11,162 articles examined, of which 8690 were of good quality and 2472 did not conform to the law. There were 196 prosecutions during the official year, resulting in 75 convictions, 19 discharges, one dismissal for want of prosecution and one default. Fines imposed amounted to \$7241, making a total of \$106,982 since the law went into effect in 1882. The fines imposed were the largest, save for \$8485 in 1906, \$7316 in 1906 and \$8300 in 1908. For 1915, the total was only \$3424, or less than half the total of 1916.

A reserve extending to April 2 the time for reporting by the special commission to investigate the State Agricultural College, was reported by the Committee on Rules.

The committee also reported that an order ought to be adopted for the sergeant-at-arms to procure estimates of the cost of improving the ventilation of the chamber of the House and of the various committee rooms in the State House in the most economical manner and report to the Legislature not later than the second Wednesday of next January.

In the Senate today the report of the special commission to investigate the finances of the Boston Elevated was presented and laid on the table pending its being printed, which was ordered by the Senate.

The Committee on Judiciary reported leave to withdraw, on the petition of Herbert C. Parsons, asking that the Governor be authorized to approve salaries of probation officers, a work which now devolves on the county commissioners.

The Committee on Social Welfare reported reference to the next General Court on the petition of Frank W. Morse, for the National Federation of State, City, Town and County Employees, that the laborers employed by the Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board and the Metropolitan Park Commission be put on a noncontributory pension system instead of upon the contributory system that now prevails in both cases.

The bill relative to the competency of persons above 15 years of age to make contracts for life insurance was questioned by Senator Beck of Chelsea, who asked what it meant. Senator McLane of Fall River, in charge of the measure, explained that its purpose was to prevent boys of 15 and 16 years of age taking out insurance policies and then, when they reach 21 years of age, suing the company for the premiums on the ground that they were minors and hence not legally capable of making contracts. The bill was then passed to a third reading.

The bill to consolidate the Massachusetts Association of Free Baptist Churches and the Massachusetts Baptist Missionary Society was held in the Committee on Bills in Third Reading.

The bill to enable the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy to hold more property was rejected.

The bill authorizing the construction of a trunk line sewer across that part of the town of Reading included in the north metropolitan sewerage district was passed through all its readings. The same rule was suspended in the case of the bill permitting the First Congregational Church of Fall River to hold more property.

All other matters or the calendars took another reading and the following committee reports were accepted: Mercantile Affairs, leave to withdraw on petition to prohibit trespassing on grounds in which fur-bearing

ing animals are kept in captivity; one from the same committee penalizing the sale of imitation furs, Metropolitan Affairs, leave to withdraw on a retaining wall at Sachem Beach in Quincy.

Public Service, leave to withdraw, on petition to increase salary of Ellen Mudge Burrill, cashier in the Sergeant-at-Arms department. Ways and Means, no legislation necessary, on the annual report of the State Treasurer so far as it relates to the investment and condition of the land registration assurance fund.

SCHOOL COURSE IN MILWAUKEE FOR ALIEN PUPILS

Special Foundation in Matters of Citizenship—Judgment Training and Reasoning Features

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The thousands of school children of this city who come from homes where the parents are of foreign birth are to have the fundamentals of American citizenship taught them better than has ever been done before. Superintendent of Schools Milton C. Potter has just completed a course of study in civics, history and geography that will give each child before he leaves the common school an adequate foundation in the affairs of his city, his state and the United States.

The course will be placed in the eighth grade for work beginning with the February term. It will entirely supplant the old eighth grade course in geography and history, in which facts were taught, with little bearing on the vital local and general problems of today. Milwaukee has done much for the foreigners who come to night schools by way of teaching them citizenship, but heretofore little attempt has been made to give their children—along with every child of native parents—a special foundation in matters of citizenship.

"This is a course in judgment training and in reasoning from known facts obtained through daily observation or deliberate research that will make a scholar a better citizen," said Superintendent Potter. "Very little written work will be required, but emphasis will be placed on topical recitations, discussions and debates. The classrooms will be turned into forums as the classes advance and discussion will be conducted under parliamentary rules."

In the most elementary work the child will be taught voluntary service in the school—collection of waste paper, keeping desks clean, protecting smaller children, refraining from defacing property, etc. Next he will be taught voluntary service in the neighborhood—protecting neighbors' lawns, flower beds, shrubbery; practicing kindness to animals, helping the poor, etc. The third step will be voluntary service in the community—promoting sane July Fourth, charity work, the Boy Scouts, the Campfire Girls, etc. Before even the foreign child is through with the course he is expected to be able to debate such topics as:

The advantage of centralizing the city's affairs in the mayor—the short ballot; desirability of promoting the mayor of a small community to the mayoralty of a larger community; election of the common council; whether the city should own and conduct its street car, telephone and light systems; the commission form of government; home rule; cash payment of improvements versus bond issues.

While many of the ideas on these and other questions must of necessity be crude in the thought of the child it is believed that such a beginning will be made in the development of every pupil that he can learn to comprehend and pass intelligently on the issues of the hour as they come up in later life.

COOPERATION URGED TO AID CONSERVATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A special committee upon natural resources appointed by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, has recommended that there should be remedial legislation to permit cooperative agreements under Federal supervision in those industries which involve primary natural resources, on condition that the agreements tend to conserve the resources, to lessen accidents and to promote the public interest. This recommendation has been submitted to the constituent members of the chamber throughout the country.

If the referendum carries, it means that the intelligent business and economic sentiment of the country is prepared to ask Congress to enact legislation which, under strict Federal supervision to protect the immediate public interest, will permit the producers of lumber, coal, oil and other commodities based on natural resources, to enter into cooperative agreements for the production and distribution of those products which will insure the greatest possible present utilization, and at the same time protect the supply for future use.

TEXAS HISTORY TO BE WRITTEN

HOUSTON, Tex.—In the organization of the Texas History Association here a movement was set on foot that will result in the writing of a history of Texas in two volumes. Maj. Charles F. Hume, a pioneer of Texas, was elected president of the association. Dr. S. O. Young will be managing editor of the history, and it is estimated that two years will be required for its completion.

LARGER STREET PROGRAM THAN EVER PLANNED

Mayor Curley Proposes to Limit Operations This Year Only to Number of Thoroughfares It Is Advisable to Open

With an income of \$40,556,371.18 from all sources for the city of Boston last year and a balance carried over amounting to about \$1,150,000, Mayor Curley is planning a resumption of street paving operations in the spring on an even larger scale than that of last year.

Limitation of the number of streets possible to keep open for paving operations will limit the street paving program of the Mayor. Were it not for that he would desire to pave many more streets than it will be possible to enter this year.

Expenditure of possibly \$750,000 out of the taxes for street work this summer is held at City Hall now to be entirely conceivable. Last year's paving contracts were not half carried out, owing to a late start by the contractors, delays by the city and Boston Elevated in getting the streets ready for the pavers, inability of the contractors to secure labor and reluctance to purchase paving materials at the high prices then prevailing. About \$400,000 worth of paving left over from last year's undertakings remain to be completed next spring and summer by Bernard E. Grant, the Central Construction Company and Warren Brothers Company.

The Strandway reclamation project is another big undertaking of the administration this year. The Finance Commission and many contractors who studied the proposition declare that the work cannot begin to be completed in eight months from the signing of the contract and that next fall will see the proposed park far from being in shape for the dedication which the Mayor has promised confidently for that time. The Public Works Department engineers have figured that the completion of the Strandway Park system will cost \$800,000.

Councilman Storow and Guy C. Emerson of the Finance Commission both opposed the letting of the contract for the Strandway, neither of them believing the contract could be completed in the time the specifications stipulated. But Mayor Curley and his friends believe this work will be one of the crowning achievements of the administration and that it will be far enough along by next Oct. 2 to show entire good faith on the part of Mayor, engineers and contractor.

The high pressure water service system is an inherited problem of the administration and Mayor Curley wants to have the difficulties all disposed of by next fall. He wants to install and have far advanced by that time a pumping station of sufficient capacity and with assured power in case its services are called into play.

The Mayor is pleased with the financial showing on the last year of his four-year term. Collector John J. Curley showed from the books yesterday that no special drive had been made in January to make a "good showing" in the way of a moneyed balance for the year. That "drive" was made in October last and it was then that the city secured so much money. The collections in January, 1917, were considerably less than they were in January of 1916 and the collections of January, 1916, were less than those of January, 1915.

Mayor Curley points to the records of the city to show that this year's balance of money to carry over for next year is next to the largest balance ever carried over. J. Alfred Mitchell referred to the city's books and found that for the year 1910-11 the balance carried over was \$14,486,805.86.

The books show that the total receipts collected last year were \$861,243.63 ahead of the collections of the year previous. The collections of the year ending Wednesday night were greater by \$2,995,908.51 than they were the year of 1914-15, the first year of Mayor Curley's incumbency.

Discussing municipal affairs, Mayor Curley declares that he proposes to increase the salaries and wages of many men on the city pay roll this year as an act of simple justice.

PROF. BENTLY RESIGNS

Prof. Harry C. Bentley, head of the department of accounting in the College of Business Administration of Boston University, has resigned, according to a statement from the college today, his resignation to take effect at once. Prof. George W. MacDow, assistant professor of accounting has been appointed acting head of the department and will have charge of Professor Bentley's classes during the rest of the year. Harold C. Spencer, who has been teaching mathematics in the college will take the courses of Professor MacDow.

NORWAY LEGATION FOR IDAHO

SPOKANE, Wash.—A legate from the Norwegian Government to the State of Idaho, with the ranking of vice-consul, has been appointed and will make his headquarters in Coeur d'Alene, according to L. Scholt, assistant cashier of the American Bank and Trust Company, says the Chronicle. The Norwegian Government, on account of its commercial expansion, has placed a consul-general at San Francisco with vice-consuls for each of the 10 states. Mr. Scholt says, Coeur d'Alene was chosen for the Idaho consulate for the reason that most of the Norwegians live in the northern part of the State.

EDISON MUNICIPAL AGENTS HAVE BEEN CITY EMPLOYEES

Permit Clerk of Public Works Department Testifies at Hearing on Lighting Contract

Municipal agents of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston have been at one time or another employees or officials of the city of Boston, according to statements made by John J. Mullen, permit clerk of the Public Works Department, who was called before the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners at the hearing on the Boston street lighting contract today.

Prof. Harry E. Clifford took the stand at the opening of the morning session, but he had not been on long before Corporation Counsel Sullivan and Frederick M. Ives, counsel for the Edison company, became engaged in a controversy over alleged "charges" for permits to allow the Edison company to open streets for the installation of poles. At this point Mr. Mullen was summoned from City Hall to explain the procedure in the issue of the permits.

Counsel Ives declared that the city charged the Edison Company for permits to open streets for the erection of 4000 poles at the rate of 50 cents a pole, \$2000 in all. This charge, Mr. Sullivan maintained, was not made.

According to Mr. Mullen, the permits have been issued by his department and there is a charge of 50 cents per pole, provided the company does not secure an order from the city's lamp department specifying that the poles are to be erected in connection with the street lighting contract.

He maintained that if the company was charged for the permits that it was because of the company's failure to secure the order from the lamp department. He further declared that the Edison company was charged for permits for installing poles that were not used in connection with the city's contract.

In answer to questions by the commissioners, Mr. Mullen stated that at no time was there any difficulty in securing permits from his department, and that there were no reasons why the Edison company should have special agents at City Hall to look after the permits. He said that John H. Lees, whose name appeared in the hearing as receiving \$7500 for taking care of the issue of permits at City Hall, had never been into his office to his knowledge.

Mr. Mullen declared that he usually gave the permits to Alvah H. Peters or Charles Enright. When questioned as to who there two persons were, he replied that Mr. Peters was formerly city messenger, but was now known as the municipal agent of the Edison company and that Mr. Enright was Mr. Peters' assistant. He said that up to six weeks ago the son of the wire commissioner had been an agent of the Edison company in City Hall for about two years.

At the request of members of the board Mr. Mullen consented to prepare a list of all the permits that had been issued between 1912 and 1914, the period which was chiefly under discussion for which no charge had been made.

NEW YORK PARK HEAD GIVES TREE PLANTING ADVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cabot Ward, park commissioner, says a campaign must be undertaken in New York City to replace the varieties of trees that can no longer thrive in sections of the city where conditions are unfavorable, and to see that such provision is made for the trees that are planted as to enable them to cope with these conditions.

There are now on the streets in the Borough of Manhattan less than 15,000 trees and these are disappearing five times as fast as they are being replaced. The trees which are able to flourish despite average street conditions are the Oriental sycamore, Norway maple, red oak, ginkgo, European linden, Scotch elm, pin oak, Carolina poplar and alantinus.

Commissioner Ward gives out some information about trees which is of interest to all cities. "Uniformity," he says, "is the keynote of correct street tree design. A street planted with trees will not get the full benefit of such treatment unless it shows uniformity. Preferably only one kind of tree should be used on the same street or block; all should be of uniform size and should be set out at equal distances apart."

"Individual planting should not be undertaken wherever it is possible to secure joint action on the same block or in the same neighborhood. The best course at present is for residents of each street or block to plant their own streets uniformly, under the direction and advice of this department."

ARCHITECTS ASK FOR LAW

PORTLAND, Ore.—The belief that the examination and registration of architects in this State will be desirable from every viewpoint and will result in marked improvement to the practice of the profession as well as greater benefit to the people, is announced by the Oregon Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, expressed in a resolution that has just been adopted, says the Oregonian.

WOMAN'S BILL INDORSED

A favorable report on the bill providing that women be eligible for appointment as public administrators was filed with the clerk of the Massachusetts House today by the Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs.

BOSTON & MAINE PURCHASE PRICE ORDER DEFEATED

Lower Branch of Massachusetts Legislature Indicates a Disinclination Toward Public Ownership at Present Time

The order for information as to the price at which Massachusetts could purchase a majority interest in the Boston & Maine Railroad Company was defeated in the House yesterday by a vote of 89 to 20 and this action was accepted as an indication that State ownership of the road at present was not considered desirable by the House members.

Supported by Mr. Frost of Somerville, who said that reports were current that the Boston & Maine was in a strong financial condition, the order was opposed by Messrs. Jewett of Lowell, Abbott of Haverhill, Gleason of Andover and others, who claimed that it was another move to embarrass the road and the trustees now in charge. Conrad W. Crocker, counsel for some of the minority stockholders, was criticized by Messrs. Abbott and Gleason as a "stumbling block" for the reorganizers of the road.

Mr. Atwood of Boston supported the order. The New Haven road bought 51 per cent of Boston & Maine stock and thus got control, but the Legislature said that the New Haven had acted illegally. He asked, "Is there anything wrong in the State's learning what it can buy this stock for?"

On a rising vote, the order was defeated, 89 to 20.

Adverse committee reports were made to the Legislature yesterday on two bills to extend the privilege to women to participate in municipal affairs. The public health committee reported against the bill to allow women to serve on boards of health and the committee on public service took like action on the measure authorizing women to serve as members of park boards.

In place of the bill to license coffee houses in Peabody, a general bill, offered by Mr. Allen of Newton, was substituted in the House and passed to be engrossed. It applies to cities and towns of population of 10,000, and, as Mr. Allen said, "Peabody may take advantage of it at once."

In the Senate yesterday the Committee on Public Health reported a bill authorizing the State Department of Health to employ five dental hygienists in State institutions without reference to local boards of health. The bill carries an appropriation of \$10,000.

An investigation of the Boston Bar Association was sought of the joint judiciary committee by E. W. Philbrick, a Boston attorney. The bar association, he said, was very active in regulating and punishing the "little fish" among the members, but allowed "the big fish to go scot free."

The street railway committee gave a hearing yesterday on a bill to exclude passengers from the front platforms of street railway cars. The members of the motormen's union present said the measure was defective, inasmuch as policemen, firemen and employees of the road were not excluded. The railroad attorneys said no legislation was necessary, as the matter is within the control of the Public Service Commission.

Nobody appeared at the hearing on the bill for an investigation of the Boston Licensing Board, and this measure will probably be reported adversely immediately.

Francis X. Tyrrell of the special commission on the cost of living recommended before the Legislative Joint Committee on Rules yesterday that the message of Governor McCall, transmitting the commission's report on the feasibility and desirability of establishing municipal coal pockets, be referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

An adverse report was made on the bill for stenographic reports of committee hearings, following a hearing in which little interest in the subject was shown.

Additional committee reports received in the House were:

Agriculture—Bill to raise from \$2000 to \$3000 the annual appropriation for the encouragement of agriculture among children and youths; bill to strike from the apple-grading and packing law the requirement for affixing the name of the packer or repacker; bill for annual appropriation of \$100 for encouragement of animal husbandry among youths by granting bounties to agricultural societies.


Cities—Bill to repeal the law which forbids a city to pay a bill for refreshments for a member of a city government if the amount is over \$1 for one day. Mr. Meyers of Cambridge dissenting; bill that Springfield may take land for the technical high school; bill that Taunton may appropriate annually \$2500 for school nurses.

Legal Affairs—Leave to withdraw, petition of John J. Kearney for a fine of \$100 on any hotel keeper or similar person who requires employees to turn over to him any tips received for service.

Military Affairs—Bill to authorize the State Treasurer to pay salaries of assistant inspectors of small arms practice of the National Guard of Massachusetts for July and August, 1916; leave to withdraw, the petition of Wilfred A. Wetherbee and others for an appropriation for the John A. Andrew Home Association.

Mercantile Affairs—A bill to improve the act for the sealing by manufacturers of graduated glass measures, based on petition of Massachusetts Association of Sealers of Weights and Measures.

Public Service—Reference to the



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next Legislature, recommendation of State Board of Labor and Industries that the number of its inspectors be increased from 24 to 30; leave to withdraw petition of the State branch of the American Federation of Labor that the Industrial Accident Board be authorized to appoint additional inspectors.

SCHOOL REPUBLICS FAVORED

A bill to introduce into the schools of Massachusetts a system of school republics was favored before the Legislative Committee on Education yesterday afternoon by several members of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution. Among the speakers were George H. Nutting, Everett E. Kent, Wilson L. Gill, Mrs. L. Potter, the Rev. E. S. Meredith, Frank E. Woodward and John Gordon.

Mr. Kent said he reached the age of 21 without knowing anything of politics, because his early education in that regard had been neglected. Had the school republic system been in vogue, he was certain he would have versed in politics at 21 years of age.

PUBLIC SCHOOL AS COMMUNITY CENTER IS URGED

New Type of Worker Recommended by Expert to Discover Needs of Neighborhoods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

DALLAS, Tex.—The formation of community centers in public school buildings is the way to reconcile modern individuality and modern solidarity, Andre Tridon, lecturer and author, told an audience of Dallas parents, speaking in Dallas under the auspices of the Woman's Forum. He said the school should be made the community parlor, where people of different classes can meet and exchange ideas and where the children and their parents could become acquainted.

The speaker declared that what he was proposing had been proved successful; in Wisconsin first, and in California later. A law has been passed in California, he said, transforming every high school into a community center.

"The high school is the one building in the community that belongs to all of us," the speaker said, "because it was built with our taxes. It is empty every evening, every Saturday and for several months every year."

The seats are generally uncomfortable and the grounds unsightly, he said, because the people have not taken any interest in the plants, and that if the people of the community held their meetings in the rooms at night, they would soon purchase comfortable seats to sit in, which would, incidentally, be appreciated by the children.

The centers are to be established by

a new type of worker, known as the "community worker," who will come into the community, discover its principal needs and establish the centers with the view of avoiding the pitfalls into which it might fall. These workers are not to tell the people what to do and how to do it, Mr. Tridon said, but to be merely socially inclined and have great sympathies.

The centers will soon discover the needs of the community and correct them, he said. Illustrating this point, he referred to the school of parents' court established in a New York school by its principal. Instead of turning a child over to officers of the law, its parents are called in and an investigation made of why it is delinquent.

Mr. Tridon showed that the individuality of today has evolved and is not what it was 100 years ago, and that the old community solidarity has been lost and must be replaced by an international solidarity, as the whole world is dependent. Formerly the weaver and the shoemaker enjoyed a distinct individuality, but today most of the shoes of the world are made in a few towns in Massachusetts and Connecticut, and the weaver, instead of putting her personality into the whole garment, does only one minute part day after day and year after year.

REPUBLICAN LIQUOR QUESTION MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—A movement has been started by members of the Republican State Central Committee to secure a meeting of the committee some time in February for the purpose of calling a State convention in June, in order to permit the party in the State to define its position on the liquor question. There are 13 members of the committee and it is said to be practically certain that eight of them will vote for the State convention and that all of the eight, with many other party men, of influence, will favor a straight out declaration for State-wide prohibition when the convention meets.

A. T. Hert, manager of the Republican western campaign headquarters, has already declared for a State convention to instruct Republican members of the Legislature to be elected this fall, and Mr. Hert states that he favors not only the submission of a State-wide amendment but also its ratification. Dr. A. J. A. Alexander, head of the Democratic Forward League, has called a meeting of the executive committee of that body for Louisville this week to perfect plans for county organizations, which are expected to obtain the nomination of Democratic candidates for the Legislature who are known to favor the submission of the State-wide amendment to the people.

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B. & M. PIER CONTRACT STILL TO BE SETTLED

Problem Raised by Warehouse Company Likely to Become an Interesting Phase of the Rehabilitation of the Railroad

Among the interesting questions which must be met by the legislative committee which probably will be appointed to harmonize the conflicting interests in the Boston & Maine Railroad rehabilitation is the free switching contract for the transfer of freight from the Boston terminal to the Commonwealth Pier in Boston, which the road signed with the State of Massachusetts four years ago.

Attorney-General Henry C. Atwill of Massachusetts would have the State Legislature withhold its approval of any reorganization plan that does not recognize this contract. On the other hand, the temporary receiver of the Boston & Maine Railroad finds his organization in the position of a shuttlecock, battered back and forth between the conflicting decisions of tribunals having jurisdiction over the road. The question of the validity of the contract has not yet been adjudicated by the courts of last resort.

In addition the Attorney-General of Massachusetts asks the Legislature to protect the interests of the State in any reorganization plan because of the holding by the State of \$5,000,000 of the bonds of the Boston & Maine Railroad.

In signing the switching contract with the first State Dock Commission, President Charles S. Mellon of the Boston & Maine Railroad agreed to recognize the Commonwealth Pier in South Boston, which had just been built by the State at a cost of \$4,000,000, as the freight terminal of both the Boston & Maine and New Haven lines. He obtained advantageous rates for the New Haven freight, and it was his belief that the contract would eventually work out in favor of the Boston & Maine, although for a time the expense of freight transfer from the regular terminal of that road in Charlestown was a heavy one.

When the Mellon plan for the consolidation of the New England transportation interests failed in the spring of 1913, through various reasons and the control of the Boston & Maine was practically handed back to the stockholders of that company by the impounding of the New Haven's holdings of Boston & Maine stock, one of the first matters which the new management found in need of readjustment was the switching contract. It was soon discovered that it was costing the Boston & Maine through such an obligation 70 cents a ton for the transfer of freight to the Commonwealth Pier. As there was no ferry service for freight across the head of Boston harbor, the cars had to be taken across the city by the Union Freight Line, owned by the New Haven, at a cost of 40 cents a ton, and picked up at the South Station and taken to South Boston by the regular switching engines of the New Haven at a cost of 20 cents a ton, while in addition there was a docking charge of 10 cents a ton imposed by the State.

While the matter of the cancellation of the contract was being discussed by the directors, the question of its validity was fortunately hastened by the action of the National Dock & Storage Warehouse Company which owns warehouse facilities on the East Boston side of the harbor and which complained to the Massachusetts Public Service Commission against the contract on the ground that it was discriminating against its plant. The Public Service Commission decided in favor of the dock company, but only on the question of discrimination, and not on the validity of the contract. About this time the Massachusetts Legislature passed a bill for the reorganization of the Boston & Maine Railroad, and Attorney-General Atwill, then serving his second term, urged Governor Walsh, while the bill was on the latter's desk for approval, to send it back to the Legislature in order that a provision recognizing the validity of the switching contract might be added. Governor Walsh refused the request and signed the bill.

To further complicate matters, the question of the free switching by the Boston & Maine was brought up before the Interstate Commerce Commission when the Boston & Maine published a new set of freight rates to the Commonwealth Pier, ignoring the contract with the State. The question of the approval of those rates, however, involved the State contract, and Attorney-General Atwill, in behalf of the State, argued against the rates and in favor of the contract. When the Interstate Commerce Commission found in favor of the railroad by approving of the rates, and deciding that the State contract was a violation of the Federal law, the Attorney-General, upon learning that the commission was divided 4 to 3 on the question, took an appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for review and setting aside of the decision. That court has not as yet rendered its decision.

But the National Dock & Storage Warehouse Company was not satisfied with the favorable decision of the Public Service Commission, so it asked the Attorney-General to lend his name in the Massachusetts Supreme Court that it might obtain mandamus proceedings to compel the Public Service Commission to enforce its decision. This he refused.

The National Dock Company then went ahead on its own behalf, and obtained an injunction from the Massachusetts Supreme Court to prevent the Boston & Maine Railroad from enforcing its new freight rates, and also

asked for damages. The matter of damages is now before former Attorney-General Albert E. Pillsbury as a master.

In view of these decisions by the State and Federal tribunals, and with the question still pending in the higher courts, friends of the Boston & Maine are interested in the recommendation of the Attorney-General in his annual report to the Legislature, in which he urges that the State protect its contract, especially if in the meantime, the present receiver is made permanent, and some Federal Court orders him to break the contract with the State of Massachusetts.

MORE POLL TAX COLLECTIONS IN BOSTON PLANNED

Funds for Assessors Are Proposed by Collector to Enable Them to Get Out Lists Before Population Is Shifted

Collection of poll taxes before the great majority of men assessed in Boston on April 1 have time to move is proposed by John J. Curley, collector of taxes. He has talked the situation over with Mayor Curley and money sufficient to make it possible for the Board of Assessors to get out the tax manuscripts of lists of names and addresses of the polls taxed at the same time the tax bills are delivered is to be an item in this year's budget if the collector's ideas are carried out. Given the tax manuscripts, or lists of men owing the city a poll tax on April 1, 1917, by the end of May or the first of June, Collector Curley declares, he would be able to secure probably double the amount of poll taxes secured at present.

The Board of Assessors delivered to the city collector of taxes the tax manuscripts for 1916 last week. Under the law they should have been delivered several months ago. Lack of sufficient clerical force to get out the duplicate bills or lists of polls owing taxes, in time for the collector to find half of them, is declared by city officials to be the potent reason for Boston's deplorably insufficient collection of poll taxes.

Collector Curley says that section 2 of chapter 5 of the Revised Ordinances states: "The tax manuscripts shall be delivered to the city collector when the bills are delivered."

The poll tax bills for 1916 were delivered early in June, but the city tax collector did not get the list of poll tax bills sent out then with the addresses of the men assessed to pay \$2 each for the privilege of citizenship and its emoluments until last week. When the shifting population of certain sections of the city is considered, one reason why Boston fails to collect more than 33 per cent of its poll taxes is apparent.

Securing the poll tax manuscripts thus late from the assessors the collector says: "This will make it impossible for us to write the summonses for these poll bills until sometime in February or March, almost one year after the assessments were made."

Commenting on this condition, the collector said to the Mayor: "I feel that if sufficient money were included in the budget of the assessors to permit their putting on temporary clerks during the time the poll bills are being made out, the manuscripts could be delivered to the collector at the same time the bills are delivered. If the collector secured the lists of polls when the bills were delivered, I feel that we might be able to collect considerable more money than is now collected on poll tax assessments. You can readily see that when polls are delivered in June and almost one year before the summonses go out, in the lodging house sections in particular, the population has shifted so that over 50 per cent of the summonses are returned marked 'gone,' and there is no way of tracing where these people have gone."

Lack of cooperation between the collecting and the assessing departments is generally admitted at City Hall. Collector Curley does not lay this to any other ground than that the assessors are not given sufficient money to carry on their activities as they should. In a further effort to secure greater harmony and understanding between the collector's office and the assessing department he wrote the Mayor not long since:

"I would respectfully ask that when bills are to be introduced in the Legislature affecting the collection of taxes or the assessment of the same, that copies of these bills be sent to the two departments to see whether or not they conflict with present laws. Under the act passed last year all bills must be delivered before the 15th day of October, and if the bills are not delivered before that date interest does not begin on them until after 30 days of delivery thereof. On the real estate bills received from the assessing department addresses are given in very few cases or instructions as to where the bills are to be sent."

The collector asks that the laws require that where transfers are made of land in Suffolk County the purchaser be obliged to file his address with the Registry of Deeds and also with the Assessing Department of the city of Boston.

FORD HALL TOWN MEETING
The Ford Hall town meeting discussed street railway fares and finances last evening after which the audience voted in favor of a resolution calling upon the Boston Elevated to adopt the system now in force in Cleveland. The Cleveland plan of control of its street railways had been explained previously by Livy S. Richard.

STATE PURCHASE OF CAMBRIDGE TUBE ADVOCATED

Legislative Committee Investigating Elevated Conditions Recommends Measures for Financial Relief of the System

Purchase of the Cambridge subway by the State, return of the \$500,000 guarantee fund held by the State to the company, enclosed transfer areas, and abolition of the compensation tax are among the major recommendations made by the special commission authorized by the Legislature in 1916 to investigate the financial condition of the Boston Elevated and recommend measures of relief, if such are necessary, in its report to the Legislature yesterday.

Another phase of the street railway transportation problem was before the Legislature yesterday on a hearing on the proposed referendum providing for a vote on the proposition of public ownership of street railways. Bentley T. Warren, counsel for the Massachusetts Street Railways Association, opposed the referendum, and in addition to several members of the Legislature the following persons spoke for the measure: Henry Sterling, representative of the State branch of American Federation of Labor; James T. Moriarty, president of the Boston Central Labor Union; Whitfield Tuck and Francis J. Williams of Arlington.

In its report the special commission declares that the transportation situation in Greater Boston and the condition of the Boston Elevated call for legislative action in the interest of the public. It is pointed out that there has been a constant and pressing demand for the extension of facilities and improvements requiring the expenditures of large sums of money and further that the cost of construction and maintenance of these improvements have been heavier than might reasonably have been anticipated.

The report states that the company is in need of new capital as urgently as at any former period and further that the traffic needs of a large city ordinarily outrun the growth in population, with the result that the commission believes the need for new capital will continue indefinitely.

Adoption of the recommendations, the commission feels, will enable the company to secure the new capital at a low rate of interest, to introduce improvements leading toward additional economies in operation, provide for new equipment, and, if necessary, provide for temporary relief from the rental charges of the Dorchester tunnel on its opening. The recommendations follow in substance:

That the \$500,000 in 3 per cent Massachusetts State bonds, deposited with the State Treasurer, be returned to the company, so that this capital may be used for additions and improvements.

That the Commonwealth purchase the Cambridge subway and its rights of way at its capitalized cost and that the subway be then leased to the Boston Elevated on the same rates as the company pays for the Boston subways and that the proceeds of the sale be used for such purposes as may be necessary, under the supervision of the Public Service Commission.

That the company be authorized to loan or advance to the West End Street Railway Company a portion of the money received from the sale of the Cambridge subway to provide the company with capital for which the issue of its own securities would otherwise be necessary.

That the company pay the rentals of the Dorchester subway out of the proceeds of the sale of the Cambridge subway for not longer than three years and that such sums shall later be repaid into the capital account of the company by the issue of bonds. The mode and methods of carrying out this recommendation shall be determined by the Public Service Commission.

That the company shall purchase new equipment for its own and leased lines out of the proceeds of the sale of the Cambridge subway, provided that the sums used for the replacement of existing equipment shall be repaid into the capital account within 15 years in such manner as may be determined by the Public Service Commission.

That the company sell, as soon as possible, all real estate owned by it or the West End Street Railway Company which is not used for transportation purposes and that the Public Service Commission devise some plan for spreading any losses which may result from such sales over a period of years.

That the company be authorized to establish inclosed areas at such transfer points not connected with subways as may be approved by the Public Service Commission and at such points connected with any subways or tunnels now existing or hereafter constructed as may be approved by the Boston Transit Commission.

That the portion of the compensation tax which consists of 7/8 of 1 per cent of the annual gross earnings, amounting to \$160,786 for the year ending Sept. 30, 1916, be abolished.

That the Public Service Commission be provided with sufficient funds to investigate the affairs of the Boston Elevated with a view to ascertaining if the net earnings of the company can be increased and report, not later than Feb. 1, 1918, on what further changes, if any, should be made in the existing laws, and that the Boston Transit Commission study the transportation needs of the Metropolitan district for the next 10 years and report by Feb. 1, 1918, on proposals for meeting those needs.

The commission points out that an



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increase in fare to six cents would cut down the local traffic and particularly the most profitable, the short hauls. The expense and inconvenience of collecting additional fares is declared to make the establishment of any zone system impracticable. The difficulties of adopting any plan for charging for transfers are pointed out. The most attractive plan for providing any relief through the remission of taxes is a reduction on the corporate franchise tax, which amounted to \$408,149.88 last year. This tax is collected by the Commonwealth and distributed among the cities and towns in which the Elevated has tracks.

Rep. Arthur N. Newhall dissented from the recommendation which proposes the abolition of the compensation tax. He says in part: "There appears to be an understanding by all commissions which have considered the subject that the Boston Elevated needs financial assistance. But no commission has so exactly analyzed its revenues from all sources as to give an opinion on the cause of this necessity."

"For the welfare of the traveling public and the stockholders, I endorse the major part of this report. But I dissent from the eighth recommendation, because I am of the opinion that until the Legislature is informed whether the Boston Elevated is suffering from burdens imposed on it by the public, from increased cost of operation, from lack of revenue or from sins of omission or commission, no radical measures should be fostered for its relief. The eighth recommendation abrogates the special charter of the Boston Elevated Railway Company."

The special commission consists of the following members: Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge, chairman; Henry G. Wells, president of the Senate; Channing Cox, speaker of the House of Representatives; Senators Sanford, Bates and Charles W. Eldridge; Representatives, Victor F. Jewett, Arthur N. Newhall, and Charles S. Lawler; members of the Public Service Commission, Frederick J. MacLeod, Everett E. Stone, John F. Meaney, Joseph B. Eastman, and Charles A. Russell; members of the Boston Transit Commission, George F. Swain, Horace G. Allen, Josiah Quincy, James B. Noyes, and David A. Ellis.

Elevated Sees Partial Relief
The Boston Elevated Railway Company today makes the following statement:

"The measures proposed by the commission will, temporarily at least, and to some extent, put the company in a better position to meet the demands of the public. The company is gratified that the members of the Special

Commission are unanimously of the opinion that the company should have some financial relief.

"In view, however, of the increase in the cost of labor and materials, and the enormous cost of additional rapid transit facilities, the company is firmly convinced that it will be necessary either for the communities served to bear a portion of the burden of additional rapid transit facilities, as is now done in New York and as is proposed in Philadelphia or else that there should be an increase in fares. We understand that the possibility of this is recognized by the members of the Special Commission in view of the fact that they have referred the question of further relief to the Public Service Commission for further investigation and recommendation and the question of additional rapid transit facilities to the Boston Transit Commission."

"It scarcely seems necessary to state that in so far as any measures adopted by the Legislature will enable it to do so, the company will promptly avail itself of the means afforded to buy additional cars and to otherwise improve and extend its service."

CHARLES RIVER PLAN IS INDORSED

It was voted at a conference of representatives of the cities and towns along the Charles River at Cambridge City Hall last night on the invitation of Mayor Rockwood, to urge the Legislature to extend the parkway on the south side of the Charles River from Faneuil Bridge to Maple Street, Newton.

A bill calling for the taking by the commission of the Charles River Parkway in Cambridge from Cambridge Bridge to Mt. Auburn Street, and one asking the State to allow Cambridge to lease certain dock land between the Broad Canal and the property of the Coleman Brothers, now owned by the city, for a term of 50 years for factory purposes, were also advocated.

Among those present were Mayor Edwin Childs of Newton, Mayor Rockwood, Mayor White of Waltham, Senator James W. Bean, Harry E. R. Dolan, city solicitor of Cambridge, and City Solicitor Bishop of Newton.

SCOTS' CHARITABLE SOCIETY
The annual meeting of the Scots' Charitable Society was held at Young's Hotel last night. John N. Jordap, treasurer, said in his report that the high cost of living had increased the costs of charity. Robert E. May was re-elected president; John Ballantyne, vice-president; John N. Jordan, treasurer, and Stewart W. Millar, secretary.

BIG INCREASE IN ELEVATED TRAIN SERVICE TO BEGIN

Eighteen Cars an Hour Instead of Ten to Be Operated in Washington Street Tube

In order to provide for the increase of about 25,000 passengers a day from Mattapan and Dorchester over the rapid transit lines between Egleston Square and the Dudley Street terminal, due to the operation of the former as a terminus rather than a way station, the Boston Elevated Street Railway Company, beginning tomorrow, will nearly double its train service during the normal hours between Forest Hills and Sullivan Street terminals via the Washington Street tunnel.

Additional trains of seven cars in the morning and eight in the evening will operate also during the rush hours to take care of the increased riding. Hereafter all tunnel trains will operate through to Forest Hills instead of every other one terminating at Dudley Street.

For some time prior to the opening of the Egleston Square station terminus the company operated 10 trains an hour to the Forest Hills terminal on a six-minute service. This they found was not sufficient to accommodate the passengers. The Public Service Commission also brought it to their attention through its inspection department that the service was inadequate. After today the company will operate 18 trains an hour or a train nearly every three minutes.

All Atlantic Avenue trains will run

as usual to Dudley Street station. Officials of the company state that for the present, until extensive alterations are made at the Forest Hills terminal, the water front trains will have to operate from the Dudley Street station. The operating department of the rapid transit lines, they say, has reached its present capacity with the doubling of the normal hour tunnel service.

With the extension of all the tunnel train service through to the Forest Hills terminal the changing of trains at Dudley Street station is eliminated. Boston Elevated officials, who are engaged in making studies and surveys of the operating conditions at the Forest Hills Terminal, state that before any further service can be added, arrangements will have to be made for the construction of either a loop or a set of spur tracks in order to turn back the elevated trains.

One of their plans contemplates the construction of an elevated double-track loop, one track for operating purposes, the other for storage with connections on the main lines at the terminal. Another provides for the construction of a series of spur tracks running from the elevated structure and connecting with the storage yard adjoining the Lotus Place car barn. Remodeling of the platform on the south-bound side of the station into an island with tracks on either side, for the loading and unloading of passengers is being considered also. By the use of the last plan a train could be loaded and unloaded at the same time, which would be a saving of several minutes to a train.

Each of these plans would involve a large expenditure of money, and with the company in its present financial condition the officials say it is doubtful if any of them will materialize at present.



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WHAT EDITORS SEE IN GERMAN U-BOAT DECISION

Comments Show Countries Abroad Await With Considerable Interest Attitude of United States in New Situation

Below is set forth public opinion as expressed through the press of European countries and the United States on the acute situation arising from Germany's decision on the question of ruthless warfare at sea.

Westminster Gazette (London)
"There could scarcely be a more direct challenge. The note of the Imperial Government assures the United States that Germany desires in the highest sense to serve humanity, and it proposes this method as the first installment to this end. President Wilson, as his notes on the Lusitania question showed us, has quite other ideas of serving humanity."

Renouncing any intention of proposing to America what she should do, the Westminster Gazette notes that President Wilson invited the belligerents to state their terms. "The Allies complied, while the Central Powers carefully refrained. If President Wilson's intention was to clear the situation, it did, he succeeded with his efforts as a peacemaker. . . . We have no doubt the American people will see it for what it is. Our part, meanwhile, is to rely on no effort but our own to meet the new German threat."

The Evening Standard (London)
"It will be a pure waste of time to argue the matter or speculate as to what the President of the United States may say or do. The Allies' view and Germany's are so irreconcilable as to forbid any accommodation short of a peace dictated by the stronger party. Happily, Germany is not the stronger. Herr Zimmermann's note is as much a cry of distress as a threat of a new brutality."

The Daily Telegraph (London)
"In her frenzy Germany has mistaken her own interests. Von Bethmann-Hollweg's speech is the most brazen-faced declaration of which history holds a record. In order to strike at England, Germany has declared war on the whole community of peaceful nations and, in so doing, stabs civilization in the back with a felon's weapon."

Lokal Anzeiger (Berlin)
The decision has come. From today our U-boats have a free path. In true British style we have declared Anglo-Franco-Italian waters a war zone. The Entente seeks by all means to destroy us, to make us its powerless slave, and so we must use all means under our control to avoid this shameful destiny. For two years unrestricted submarine warfare has been disputed in Germany. As long as there was any outlook of bringing our enemies back to their senses we did not wish to decide for it, but since the haughty rejection of the German peace note we know where we are, and now the time has come when all considerations must be silenced. We want to be victorious, for we want to remain alive; therefore, we must fight until the end.

With the full agreement of all our statesmen, who are responsible for the future of our people, the Imperial leaders have reached a decision intended to bring the unholy murder in Europe to as quick an end as possible. In this unanimity there is for every German absolute security for success in the great work, and it guarantees to our political and military leadership the unanimous, resigned agreement of the German people. . . . Through all strata of our fatherland today there will emanate a freer breathing on the receipt of the news that we have freed ourselves from the restrictions upon naval warfare that have surrounded us for a year and a day. German conscientiousness, German patience have delayed and delayed again, certainly not to our dishonor. Now, however, the solution is, "out with the submarines," and now our enemies will learn what the U-boat terror really is.

The Lokal Anzeiger devotes several paragraphs to praise of the efficiency of the U-boats, and notes the desire which has been evinced for the beginning of the submarine work. It concludes:

"What position neutrals will take regarding this course of affairs is naturally their own concern. We can no longer ask, for we only ask to fail—to win—and with this end in view to put our enemies out of commission today rather than tomorrow. We dare not look to the left or the right, but must gaze straight ahead until the German goal is reached. Whatever may come, however, the German people is prepared to protect its skin to the utmost. In unshakable determination it flocks around its Emperor, its princes, its army leaders for the defense of its home, for the security of its future. We all know that we are to see fearful great days. Such days shall not find weaklings here."

Vossische Zeitung (Berlin)
We hear confidentially, writes George Bernhard, that the American people, to whom our innermost reasons are set forth in the newest note, will understand our motives. If the United States earnestly desire peace they must see that in the very nature of things, the way chosen by Germany is the one that leads most quickly to the desired end. The United States

now must show whether they are genuinely neutral towards the European struggle.

The demands for which we long have been working at last have been fulfilled by the leaders of the Empire, and from now on no consideration shall restrict our martial strength. The submarine, the triumph of German technique and daring, now will be played out as the trump, a trump whose efficiency will be discovered in the gigantic struggle now entered upon its final and decisive phase.

England was not satisfied to allow the armies and navies alone to fight but entered the field against German women and children. What her bombs and swords could not accomplish, England tried to achieve in that way. English leaders have outraged every neutral state in Europe, but Germany has been unable for a long time to decide whether to repay her in the same coin. We continuously believed that we should respect the interests of neutrals. We have gone far beyond that which was in accord with our own interests and we all know how unspeakably hard it was for our leaders to decide to use to its full strength the effective weapon which alone is able to inflict upon England the same dangers and distress with which she menaces us.

"In deciding now to remove the restrictions upon our submarine warfare," continues Herr Bernhard, "our military authorities have been guided by the reasons which guided them throughout the entire war. They are convinced that only by the application of our sharpest weapon can a speedy ending of the war be guaranteed. Our enemies cannot be brought to a realization that their pressure upon Germany is useless through beautiful words, however wise and humane."

England and her allies have rejected Germany's peace offer. Now our strength shall force peace upon them. We wish to avoid unnecessary bloodshed, but, in the name of humanity, we must, by giving proofs of our strength, bring it to an end as quickly as possible. The sooner we succeed, the sooner will the entire world be under obligations of gratitude to us.

The Tageblatt (Berlin)
Dr. Theodor Wolff, who in his writings in the Tageblatt hitherto has been a consistent opponent of unrestricted submarine warfare, today expresses neither approval nor disapproval of the newly announced measure in so many words, contenting himself with devoting more than three-fourths of his long editorial to a colorful resume of the Chancellor's speech and the note to the United States.

The contents of the note and the memorandum, says Dr. Wolff, will be known to the whole world today, and there is no doubt that the impression created will be powerful. Just how this impression will find expression in America must be awaited, for prophesies lead to nothing. None among us, to paraphrase the note, will close our eyes to the seriousness of the step we are taking, and we must assume that everything, to the last detail, has been carefully considered. There has been plenty of time to test and weigh everything carefully. Time has not been lacking in which to consider all possibilities and to study the question quietly. Events have not, as in July, 1914, been thrown upon us hurriedly. The military authorities are one with the Chancellor, who cannot any more be accused of "weakness" by his opponents, owing to his view that unrestricted submarine warfare may and must be undertaken as a means of victory.

As in the summer and fall of last year the opinion of the military authorities had to be taken as decisive, so it must for those who have taken this or that viewpoint be decisive now. Standing before the accomplished fact every one now can only harbor the wish that the doubts which have been expressed may prove false and that the hopes linked with this greatest of all our undertakings may be realized. Nothing can be more urgently desired than the realization of the wish that England may be brought to peace by this weapon. Since the beginning of the war Germany has had many fateful hours, but few of them were of such far-reaching importance as this. It was never so necessary to suppress excitement and premature joy and to look straight ahead with quiet firmness to the days toward which we are moving.

The Vorwärts (Berlin)
The Vorwärts, the Socialist organ, after pointing out the advantage of the parliamentary system, which divides responsibility, declares this division in the present case does not prevent a common goal and that the entire German people is agreed on the use of proper means for reaching that goal. The question of what means are proper, says the Vorwärts, is not to be solved by discussions in meetings or by the newspapers.

The Deutsche Tageszeitung (Berlin)
The Deutsche Tageszeitung publishes an article by Prof. Edward Meyer, who doubts whether the United States would declare war on Germany because of the unrestricted submarine campaign. The paper itself, however, holds the possibility should be reckoned with.

The Tagliche Rundschau (Berlin)
The Tagliche Rundschau says the new German note is a portentous step from which there can be no return no matter how neutrals receive it.

The Post (Berlin)
The Post warns against the underestimation of enemy's strength and misjudging of anti-German sentiment in America.

L'Information (Paris)
It is a supreme maneuver. Will President Wilson give way before this challenge? It may be permitted to us

say, with all the deference we have always shown toward him, that he can scarcely find an exit from the blind alley in which the malignity of our enemies has placed him except by either a humiliation or a rupture, with its consequences.

Did anyone think that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg would define Germany's war aims? Never in his life, says Leon Chavenon, chief editor of L'Information, who signs the article. And this refusal will not send up Germany's stock in Washington. Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg says Germany will not annex Belgium, but will simply take guarantees. The press across the Rhine has already explained to us what that means. Annexation is an imprudent, compromising term. The thing may be done without the word being said.

The Midi (Paris)
The Allies are not alarmed beyond measure by this new brigandage. Submarine warfare assuredly is unpleasant, but it does not take the proportions of a catastrophe. The figures of our losses from submarines remain at a minimum in comparison with the arrivals of ships at our ports, but that is no reason for not diminishing the losses with all our force. For that, we and our allies must continue to arm.

Senator Henry Berenger, the general manager of the newspaper, who writes the article, declares that an armed ship has four chances in five of escaping from a submarine. France, besides arming her ships, he argues, must continue to destroy submarines by means of airplanes, which can distinguish the craft under water from an altitude of 600 yards and destroy them by gunfire. France also, he insists, must redouble the use against submarines of nets, armed scouting boats and electric locators.

The Temps (Paris)
Germany has replied to President Wilson's message. It is not, however, to make known its peace conditions, as it had been invited to do, but to announce new measures of war. Since the tentative effort of the four Central Powers toward peace failed by reason of the appetite for conquest of their adversaries, the German Empire considers it a duty to its conscience and its people to have recourse to all means to hasten the end of the war. That is why the German Emperor has abolished all the restrictions he had imposed on himself in the use of his means of warfare at sea.

President Wilson counted upon bringing Germany to define its conditions of peace. Count von Bernstorff brings him nothing but generalities in contradiction with the facts, and new reasons for the conflict. The German Chancellor deliberately reiterates all the positions.

For love of peace Mr. Wilson did not go to the extreme limit of the principles which he championed. He contented himself with securing recognition for the liberty of American citizens to travel by sea, and had obtained the promise that German submarines would look out for the lives of the crews and passengers. Of all that Germany makes a clean sweep, under the pretext that the Allies, who have loyally communicated their conditions of peace, refuse to negotiate with their adversaries until the latter have spoken with the same precision. Germany declares that she will no longer restrict in any way the destructive fury of her pirates. This blackmail exposes the trap into which we should have fallen had we replied to Germany's appeal. It will also dissipate all doubt in the thoughts of the pacifist President as to what Germany means by "serving humanity in a more elevated sense."

If, as Zimmermann invites him, Mr. Wilson "mounts upon the high tribunal of impartiality," he will perceive nothing but an ocean of German crimes, and hypocrisy that swells their infamy.

The Fremdenblatt (Vienna)
The Fremdenblatt says peace for which neutrals are longing will be brought nearer if the strictest means are employed against the powers, who practice tyranny on the seas.

The Nieuwe van den Dag (Amsterdam)
Germany's new blockade measures constitute for Holland perhaps the most serious event since the outbreak of the war. If these measures could be applied fully they would expose all goods in transit at sea to such risks that our industry would be paralyzed entirely and the feeding of our people would be menaced very seriously. Even if Germany does not succeed entirely in carrying out her threat, the dangers at sea will be increased immensely.

The Handelsblad (Amsterdam)
The Handelsblad asks whether, without war, Holland can save her life, independence and honor and declares that much depends upon the attitude of the United States, which, if it stands by the statements made in President Wilson's note, will have, it would appear, to declare war on Germany.

The Telegraaf
The Telegraaf says the Dutch nation must now ask itself seriously where its interests lie, and declares, that the answer to the question is not doubtful, for the Allies are also fighting for the freedom of Holland.

Vigorous Action Urged
United States Editors See World Menace in Submarine Warfare

Press comment in the Middle West, in harmony with that in the eastern section of the United States, demands vigorous action by the President in answer to the German note outlining the Prussian campaign of submarine warfare. German-American news-

papers defend Germany's cause. The following excerpts are quoted:

Detroit Abend Post
Germany is showing the United States a way how to avoid any risk for her ships and for American passengers. Now has come the time for Mr. Wilson to show whether he is a great President or but an unworthy servant to England and her financial agent in America, J. P. Morgan.

Cleveland Waechter und Anzeiger
Our Government refused to endorse the German Ambassador's warning before the sailing of the Lusitania by refusing to take notice of it. It now publishes the German note containing another warning. It avoids an endorsement, but it may mean that Washington will await developments. If that submarine warfare succeeds, British rule of the seas is broken forever. These boats are fighting our battles, too.

Topeka (Kan.) State-Journal
Germany's latest note can hardly be regarded as other than a challenge to nations of the world not already in the war to enter it on the side of the Entente.

El Paso Herald
England cannot pretend to have played the war game fairly according to any rules but those she herself makes and breaks at her own pleasure. Armed merchantmen wage offensive war, and the United States should hesitate long before committing herself to England's interpretations.

Milwaukee Sentinel
President Wilson is bent upon keeping this country at peace so long as that is honorably and humanly possible. If that limit is passed and patience ceases to be a virtue, he will take the other course.

San Antonio (Tex.) Light
There is nothing for the United States to do but call home Ambassador Gerard and request the departure of the German Ambassador.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch
It is inconceivable that any self-respecting nation, unless under fear of destruction, will accept the conditions of sea traffic laid down by Germany.

Kansas City Star
The United States must make good in the face of this direct challenge.

Duluth Herald
America can no more recognize the proposed submarine blockade now than it could in February of 1915.

New York Evening Post
Having condemned Germany for engulfing Europe in war by a precipitate ultimatum, it is not for Americans to clamor for instant hostilities. There need be no loss of time in making our position absolutely clear; and then, on the first overt act, we can proceed to the step of which the President gave warning less than a year ago—namely, to sever diplomatic relations with the German Empire altogether.

Philadelphia Bulletin
The crisis, imminent, if not actual . . . calls for action, not merely for renewed protest. . . . Against Germany's decree of blockade there may be no warrantable protest, but if her methods shall be unlawful and inhuman, she has no appeal to the civilized world.

Brooklyn Eagle
The President has no other choice at this time but to send Count von Bernstorff home, or to swallow his own words; delaying decision until by an overt act of hostility Germany destroys American lives. The dismissal of Mr. Gerard could well be followed by a brief warning to Germany that such action on our part is only a prelude to sterner measures if provocation be given by German submarines.

Philadelphia Telegraph
None will say that we should pretend further friendship for the present dynasty at Berlin, but a great majority will expect the Administration to sever relations with that dynasty without going to war with the German people, if the last can by any honorable means be avoided.

Memphis Commercial Appeal
The United States should make its position definite. That position should be a demand for restoration of the old international rules controlling navigation during war. If to maintain our rights means war, so let it be.

Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin
This country will be tolerant of the exigencies of the nations engaged in the world strife to a point at which endurance ceases to be virtue—but no further.

St. Louis Republic
The German submarine note is a bald declaration that, for Germany, might in future will make right on the sea. The treaty with the United States is to become, like the treaty with Belgium, a "mere scrap of paper."

St. Louis Amerika
We regard it as a mistake. The justification lies in the fact that it is a necessity. We ask ourselves, however, whether it was wise to answer in such a way the suggestions of the President.

Lincoln (Neb.) Daily Star
In view of President Wilson's formal declarations, there seems but one thing to do, and that is to present Count von Bernstorff with his passports.

Tulsa (Okla.) Democrat
In the minds of Americans there is but one course open, and that is war

with Germany today. There has been enough waiting.

Milwaukee Daily News
We must wait until we know for certain the real meaning of the warning.

Topeka (Kan.) State Journal
Germany's latest note can hardly be regarded as other than a challenge to nations of the world not already in the war to enter it on the side of the Entente.

South American View
Issue Is Seen to Be Growing More Difficult

La Razon, Buenos Aires
Germany's action is injuring the interests of the neutrals, who, in the future, will find themselves isolated. The issue that confronts the American nations is growing more difficult. It is impossible to view with indifference this attempt to monopolize the seas. The United States will not agree to this latest political move on the part of Germany. As to ourselves, we will second every move intended to free our commerce from the risks arising from the war. We are confronted with a very grave issue. We must prepare ourselves for serious contingencies. We hope we shall not be obliged to take the initiative.

El Diario, Buenos Aires
The very important message delivered by President Wilson was intended for the American people. No reply by Germany was needed. The German note is a clever move to have the United States swallow an unappetizing morsel. Its only aim is to screen the accompanying memorandum.

Germany is not true to her pledged word. The note is an insult to the United States. Washington cannot possibly admit Germany's impudent pretensions.

La Idea, Buenos Aires
Germany, having lost confidence in victory, is threatening President Wilson. The defeat of the Central empires seems to be near.

CHILEANS ARRIVE TO TAKE SUBMARINES

The Chilean naval commissioners who arrived in New York yesterday or the steamer Carrillo, are expected in Boston soon to formally take over five submarines which were built for the British Government, but have since been turned over to Chile. The submarines are interned at the Charlestown Navy Yard, where they were towed after being completed at the Fore River shipyards in Quincy.

A Chilean cruiser is expected within two months to convey the submarines through the Panama Canal. In the meanwhile the commission is to establish headquarters at Washington, with Rear Admiral Luiz G. Carreno as head of the commission. The United States Government ruled that the submarines could not be handed over to England, as it would violate the neutrality of the country, so when the British Government seized war vessels for the Chilean Government under construction in England, five of the 10 submarines interned here were turned over to the Chilean Navy. Advances from Washington have said that there is no precedent to interfere with such a transfer.

PROPOSED SALARY INCREASE ESTIMATED

A study has been made by the Supervisor of Administration's Department of what it would cost to increase salaries of all employees of the State who are now receiving over \$1000 and under \$1800 15 per cent, and to increase salaries of all those now receiving under \$1000 25 per cent. Deputy Supervisor Thomas W. White, who investigated the matter, finds that in "class A" (to be increased 15 per cent) there are 1474 employees who are now receiving an aggregate yearly compensation of \$1,891,619 and who would receive a total increase in salaries of \$283,742.

In class B (to be increased 25 per cent) there are 5146 employees now receiving an aggregate yearly compensation of \$2,530,387, who would receive a total increase of salaries of \$632,596, making in the two classes of employees affected 6620 persons who would receive the grand total increase in salaries of \$916,338. The employees of the Metropolitan Park, Metropolitan Water and Sewerage and the Homestead Commissions are not included in this computation.

WINNIPEG TO ST. PAUL RED RIVER DOG RACE

ST. CLOUD, Minn.—After traveling nearly all night, Fred Hartman, a contestant in the Red River dog race from Winnipeg to St. Paul, arrived in this city early today.

The four Le Pas drivers arrived here at 3 a. m., stabled their dogs, had a hearty meal and slept until 8. They left about 9 a. m. Hartman's dog, had some fresh boots put on his dogs and left later.

HARVARD DEBATING TRIALS

Trials for the debating teams to meet Yale and Princeton in the annual contest will begin at Harvard on Feb. 13. The trial speeches will be of five minutes' duration and there will be awarded to the best trial speech the Coolidge prize of \$100. Friday, March 23, is the date set for the debate. Yale will meet one of Harvard's teams at Cambridge, while another Harvard team will journey to Princeton.

GIRLS' DRESS SHOP

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Special kinds for stout girls, special kinds for slender girls.

New and adorable ideas in the designs. Half a dozen prices from \$1 to \$7.50. Sizes 6 to 17.

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

garding operations on the eastern front.

There has been fighting activity of a lively sort at only a few points. On the Narayuvka river, southeast of Ljupcopolna (East Galicia), portions of a Saxon regiment entered a Russian position and returned with 60 prisoners and one machine gun as booty.

Regarding the western front operations, the report merely states that reconnoitering detachments had brought back valuable information about their opponents' positions and movements.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (Friday)—The Turkish Army headquarters statement of Jan. 30 says: Russian front: "We have entered Diyarbakir (Persia) and our cavalry continues the pursuit of our opponents, who are retreating from Devletabad. Our cavalry is approaching Sultanaabad."

Tigris front: Our reconnoitering detachments pushed their way into the second line of hostile barbed wire and destroyed the defenses and the telephone wires. During the counter-attack of Jan. 25 we captured three machine guns and 12 automatic rifles. On Jan. 29 there were violent artillery duels.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Friday)—The report from British headquarters in France last night reads as follows:

Last night we again improved our position slightly north of Beaumont-Hamel. This morning our opponents attempted to rush one of our posts in the neighborhood of Grandcourt, but were driven off.

We carried out a successful raid early this morning southwest of Neuville-St. Vaast; we had no casualties. Hostile attempts to approach our line during the night and early in the morning southeast of Arras and east of Ypres were repulsed with loss.

This morning two other attacks in the neighborhood of Wytschaete, made by strong enemy parties dressed in white, were beaten back before they could reach our trenches. Our opponents suffered heavy casualties; we took a few prisoners in these encounters.

Counter-battery work and bombardments of our opponents' positions were carried out by us with success during the day at a number of places along our front. Our adversaries' artillery was more active than usual south of Ypres.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Friday)—The official communication issued by the French War Office last night reads:

There was no important event today except a somewhat lively artillery action at Hartmannswillerkopf and east of Metz.

The official statement at noon said: Patrol encounters occurred at various points along the front, especially east of Rheims, and in the region of Altkirch. Elsewhere the night was calm.

Last night's Belgian official communication is as follows: The activity of German patrols during the night was everywhere repulsed. The German artillery was very active in the region of Het Sas and in the direction of Dixmude. Artillery actions occurred in the sectors of Ramschappel, Pervyse and Noordschote.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PETROGRAD, Russia (Friday)—The sector on the Kalenez high road has been entirely cleared of our opponents, says the statement issued yesterday by the Russian War Office.

Our troops, notwithstanding asphyxiating gas, severe weather conditions and the obstinate resistance of our opponents, have recaptured their trenches.

Rumanian front: During last night our opponents carried out three attacks against the heights east of Jacobeni, southwest of Kimpolung (Transylvania, near the Bukovina and

Rumania borders). They were thrown back with heavy losses.

During Tuesday's battle in the region east of Jacobeni we took 11 officers and more than 1000 men prisoners and captured 10 machine guns, one gun and some mine throwers and trench mortars.

Caucasus front: Unfavorable weather continues along the entire front.

In the Black Sea our warships captured near Anatolia live boats, including three motorboats.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
ROME, Italy (Friday)—Yesterday's Italian headquarters official statement says:

Austrian artillery has shown particular activity in the mountain region west of Lake Garda and has occasioned damage in various inhabited localities. Our artillery troubled enemy movements between the Sarba and the Adige, on the Pasubio and in the upper valleys of the Posina and Astico.

On the upper But our opponents' artillery was very active against a portion of our positions on Palpiccolo and on the summit of Monte Chapot, without causing damage.

On the front of the Julian Alps, the Austrian artillery showed considerable activity in the Gorizia zone and on the Carso. Our artillery, developing the usual curtain of fire, dispersed massed enemy troops in the neighborhood of Pirila.

WOMEN'S WORK AND WAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An important development of the women's movement in the countries of Northern Europe is to be seen in the formation of the Federation of Northern Women's Rights Association, says the Suffragist. The association recently held its first conference in Stockholm. Invitations had been sent out by the three Swedish women's societies to the various women's associations in Norway, Denmark, Finland and Iceland, asking them to send delegates to the conference. Women's work and women's wages were the subjects discussed, and it was decided that the commission composed of delegates from each country should collect statistics regarding the condition of women's wages in their respective countries and that later the association as a whole should consider and draw up a common proposition for joint action.

PROHIBITION HELPFUL

TORONTO, Ont.—An example of the good effect of the Ontario temperance act is shown, says the Globe, by a letter received by the Ontario License Board from the Canadian Carriage Company, Ltd., Brockville, T. J. Storey, president and general manager, says: "We have no hesitation in testifying as to the good results of this change."

NAVAL MILITIA ENGINEERS

Members of the first and second divisions of the engineer forces of the Naval Militia of Massachusetts will hold their annual dinner in the Hotel Brewster next Monday night. This event also will celebrate the ninth anniversary of the formation of the engineer forces into line divisions. Invited guests include Lieut.-Gov. Coolidge, Mayor Curley and many officers of the United States Navy and militia divisions.

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S. K. RATCLIFFE
of England will speak at
HUNTINGTON HALL
Saturday, February 3rd, at 8 o'clock
Subject—After the War:
Settlement and Reconstruction
ADMISSION FREE

PRESIDENT MAY ACT ON WORD FROM GERARD

(Continued from page one)

a neutral. It is also admitted that the exchange of views and the negotiations over technical points of international law in the subsea controversy no longer avail anything, for all that has been said before by this Government, including the promises obtained from Germany, are swept off the board by the note handed to Secretary Lansing on Wednesday.

In the last 2½ years there have been many days when what appeared to be a crisis was faced in the submarine situation, but in all previous instances a way was found to save the day and smooth over what apparently were insurmountable difficulties. Now, however, the issue is considered so sharply defined and so clean cut that no loophole seems possible for the avoidance of either a break in relations with Germany or a complete breakdown.

It is possible from the material at hand to weave tales of the most extraordinary character concerning the international relations of the United States at this moment.

One may hear that orders have been given the Navy Department to patrol the coasts, that Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, is to leave at once, that an ultimatum has been sent to Germany, and a dozen other rumors are in circulation. They reveal nothing more than the tense state of public thought that is ready to grasp at almost anything as being possible in the present state of the country's relations.

In German quarters it was said that the program will be carried out by Germany exactly as announced, despite the action of any neutral, and it was further made known that for three weeks the German Government has been preparing for this step, placing submarines around England at intervals of 20 miles.

The fact that Secretary Lansing denied himself to callers in the morning, yesterday, led to the report that he was working on something for the President. This report was expanded later to say that the Secretary was preparing a notice to Germany that diplomatic relations will be broken, unless the note is withdrawn, but there was no confirmation of this.

Both White House and State Department officials say that the note, both in language, tone and subject, is the most offensive state document that has ever been received in Washington from a major government. They point to the fact that it was an answer to the President's address delivered in the Senate. That address, they say, was an eloquent appeal phrased in dignified and kindly language, and every thought expressed was born of love of humanity, conciliatory and actuated by sentiments the highest that a human being can express.

They say that Germany's answer to this appeal is the repudiation of every moral obligation they have entered into with this country concerning sea warfare, coupled with the threat to slaughter all the President's countrymen who dare to come within certain prescribed limits on the sea.

That President Wilson has had abundant warning that Germany would resort to desperate measures at sea, to force peace on her own terms to Europe, is easily foreshadowed in view of his memorable peace note, his address to the Senate and the "verge of war" declaration of Secretary Lansing, at the time the peace note was first mentioned.

Secretary Lansing, of course, knew it, and so did Col. E. M. House, the confidential and close friend of the President, who came to Washington Wednesday and was closeted with the President throughout the better part of the day yesterday.

It was not considered probable that President Wilson would go to Congress before taking the first step in the decisive action. Recourse to Congress will come on the steps that mean participation by the United States in the war to the extent, at least, of caring for her own interests.

Congress must authorize steps involving warlike measures and the appropriation of money for defense or attack.

The air of confidence, which was openly expressed at the German Embassy, was generally interpreted as an indication that the Berlin Government was very sure of the success of its plans. The new crisis, however, brings new dangers to the very shores of the United States, where a score or more of German and Austrian ships have been laid up since the beginning of the war and where several German commerce raiders are interned.

Reports of ships being armed secretly for a dash to sea, of plots to sink them at their wharves or to block United States harbors by destroying them in the channels, have been under investigation for many months.

David Starr Jordan's View

(Continued from page one)

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—David Starr Jordan gave out today the following statement regarding Germany's latest war move: "Germany's new policy means one of two things. First, sheer desperation on the part of the Central Powers, or, second, that the persistent enemies of the chancellor, the advocates of the policy of frightfulness, are again in the saddle.

"In either case it foreshadows collapse of the methods of the Pan-Germanism group which forced the war on Germany.

"No nation can succeed without a decent respect for the opinions of mankind. As our forefathers put it, the judgment of the world will outlast the strongest armies. War at its best is utterly bad and, at its worst, it is beyond human nature. I am inclined to think that the new move is the result of sheer desperation.

"I have a letter today from a German friend who speaks of children in Austria going, barefooted to school in winter. The people are indignant at the fact that generals are receiving 50,000 marks a year and officers under 20, receiving 500 marks a month, these being the only people except war contractors who are able to live decently."

War Imminent, Says Taft

Former President in Newburyport Emphasizes Crisis

NEWBURYPORT, Mass.—Former President William H. Taft brought out in forcible language last evening to more than 1000 persons that crowded City Hall where he was the guest of the Newburyport Women's Club, that the United States is in grave danger of being dragged into the European war by the latest developments in Germany's submarine warfare. "It is a serious situation and the quicker we realize that we are not so isolated as some people cry, the better it will be for this nation," said he in his opening remarks.

In closing he said: "The time is fast coming when a neutral country cannot resist being dragged into war. Germany has announced her intention of pursuing a course in submarine warfare on our vessels if they come within the blockade, which has opened our eyes and made us realize we are at the verge of being entangled in the world's war."

Both White House and State Department officials say that the note, both in language, tone and subject, is the most offensive state document that has ever been received in Washington from a major government. They point to the fact that it was an answer to the President's address delivered in the Senate. That address, they say, was an eloquent appeal phrased in dignified and kindly language, and every thought expressed was born of love of humanity, conciliatory and actuated by sentiments the highest that a human being can express.

They say that Germany's answer to this appeal is the repudiation of every moral obligation they have entered into with this country concerning sea warfare, coupled with the threat to slaughter all the President's countrymen who dare to come within certain prescribed limits on the sea.

That President Wilson has had abundant warning that Germany would resort to desperate measures at sea, to force peace on her own terms to Europe, is easily foreshadowed in view of his memorable peace note, his address to the Senate and the "verge of war" declaration of Secretary Lansing, at the time the peace note was first mentioned.

Secretary Lansing, of course, knew it, and so did Col. E. M. House, the confidential and close friend of the President, who came to Washington Wednesday and was closeted with the President throughout the better part of the day yesterday.

It was not considered probable that President Wilson would go to Congress before taking the first step in the decisive action. Recourse to Congress will come on the steps that mean participation by the United States in the war to the extent, at least, of caring for her own interests.

Congress must authorize steps involving warlike measures and the appropriation of money for defense or attack.

The air of confidence, which was openly expressed at the German Embassy, was generally interpreted as an indication that the Berlin Government was very sure of the success of its plans. The new crisis, however, brings new dangers to the very shores of the United States, where a score or more of German and Austrian ships have been laid up since the beginning of the war and where several German commerce raiders are interned.

Reports of ships being armed secretly for a dash to sea, of plots to sink them at their wharves or to block United States harbors by destroying them in the channels, have been under investigation for many months.

Yesterday was diplomatic day at the State Department, a set occasion for receiving representatives of foreign governments. Secretary Lansing, however, canceled it, and those who had routine business were taken into conference by lesser officials. The British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring Rice, and the Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Sato, were among the early callers. Diplomats who asked for Secretary Lansing were told he was very busy engaged preparing something for President Wilson.

Naval officials do not believe that a material increase in the damage to allied commerce is to be expected. Officers think it quite possible that Great Britain may assemble fleets of merchantmen and take them through the danger zones under heavy guard of swift light submarine destroyers. A circle of such boats about the merchantmen, it was said, would make it exceedingly dangerous for a submarine to operate, and while an occa-

sional ship might be torpedoed, the greater number could be protected.

and her allies had hoped to reach this goal by negotiations.

"Now that the war, through the fault of Germany's enemies, has to be continued, the Imperial Government feels sure that the Government of the United States will understand the necessity of adopting such measures as are destined to bring about a speedy end of the horrible and useless bloodshed. The Imperial Government hopes all the more for such understanding of her position, as the neutrals have under the pressure of the Entente powers suffered great losses, being forced by them either to give up their entire trade, or to limit it according to conditions arbitrarily determined by Germany's enemies in violation of international law."

One Hundred Submarines

Appropriation of \$50,000,000 to Build Them Asked of Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An appropriation of \$50,000,000 for the construction of 100 submarines, not less than 31 of which would be constructed on the Pacific Coast, was asked of Congress today by Senator Poindexter of Washington. This sum would be in addition to the authorization in the General Naval Appropriation Bill. The Senator explained that it would give the United States 200 serviceable submarines and would be of immense value in strengthening Pacific Coast defenses.

The bill asking for these underwater craft directs the Secretary of the Navy to build, by private contractors in Government yards, 80 coast submarines and 20 fleet submarines of most approved design. Not less than six feet nor less than 25 coast submarines would be constructed on the Pacific coast. The sum of \$4,000,000 would be made available for equipping Government yards for this construction.

Senator Shafroth of Colorado today introduced in the Senate a resolution recommending that the President, at the close of the European war, try to negotiate with the sovereign states, treaties for establishing an international tribunal to which all disputes between nations would be submitted for settlement.

Such tribunal would have a military and naval establishment and funds, contributed by the signatory nations, to enforce its decrees. Such treaties also would provide for a reduction of armaments and the recognition of the territorial integrity of each nation at the time of the ratification of the treaties. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Gardner Criticizes Delay

Would Have to Wait Year for First Submarine, Says Congressman

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In case of war this country would have to wait until March, 1918, for its first submarine of the type of the U-53, the German submarine which visited Newport last summer, Representative Gardner of Massachusetts said today, criticizing Democrats for delaying obtaining contracts for the three-year Navy program.

"Of all the naval vessels authorized during President Wilson's administration," said Mr. Gardner, "only four small destroyers have been completed. Not a battleship, not a battle cruiser, not a scout cruiser, not even a submarine has been finished.

"We seem to be two jumps behind in everything. Our first battle cruiser will not be completed until 1921—just 13 years after Great Britain completed her first battle cruisers."

Hughes Counsels Loyalty

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Charles Evans Hughes, who was guest of honor at the annual banquet dinner of the New York Alumni of Brown University here last night, declared every loyal American would stand behind the Administration "in this solemn hour" without a partisan thought. His declaration brought the diners to their feet singing the "Star-Spangled Banner."

Belgian Relief Ships at Sea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Belgian Relief Commission wishes to emphasize the fact that the present emergency should not discourage Americans from giving aid to the needy in Belgium. Herbert Hoover, chairman, points out that the shipping of the commission is protected by undertakings on the part of all the belligerents giving the relief ships immunity from attack and seizure. These ships carry passes issued by both sides, and the commission does not believe that the relief craft will be obstructed. There are 42 ships under charter by the commission, four now loading in American ports, from 10 to 15 bound for Rotterdam and from 15 to 20 westbound.

Ohio House Calls for Loyalty

COLUMBUS, O.—The Ohio House of Representatives today, by unanimous vote, adopted a resolution addressed to President Wilson declaring that it views with alarm the present crisis and calling upon every citizen of the United States to "stand behind the President as one man."

Reichstag Discussions

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (Friday)—The Main Reichstag Committee continued its confidential discussion yesterday of the Chancellor's declarations and the secretaries for Foreign Affairs, for Interior and for the Navy and the Chief of the War Department made further statements.

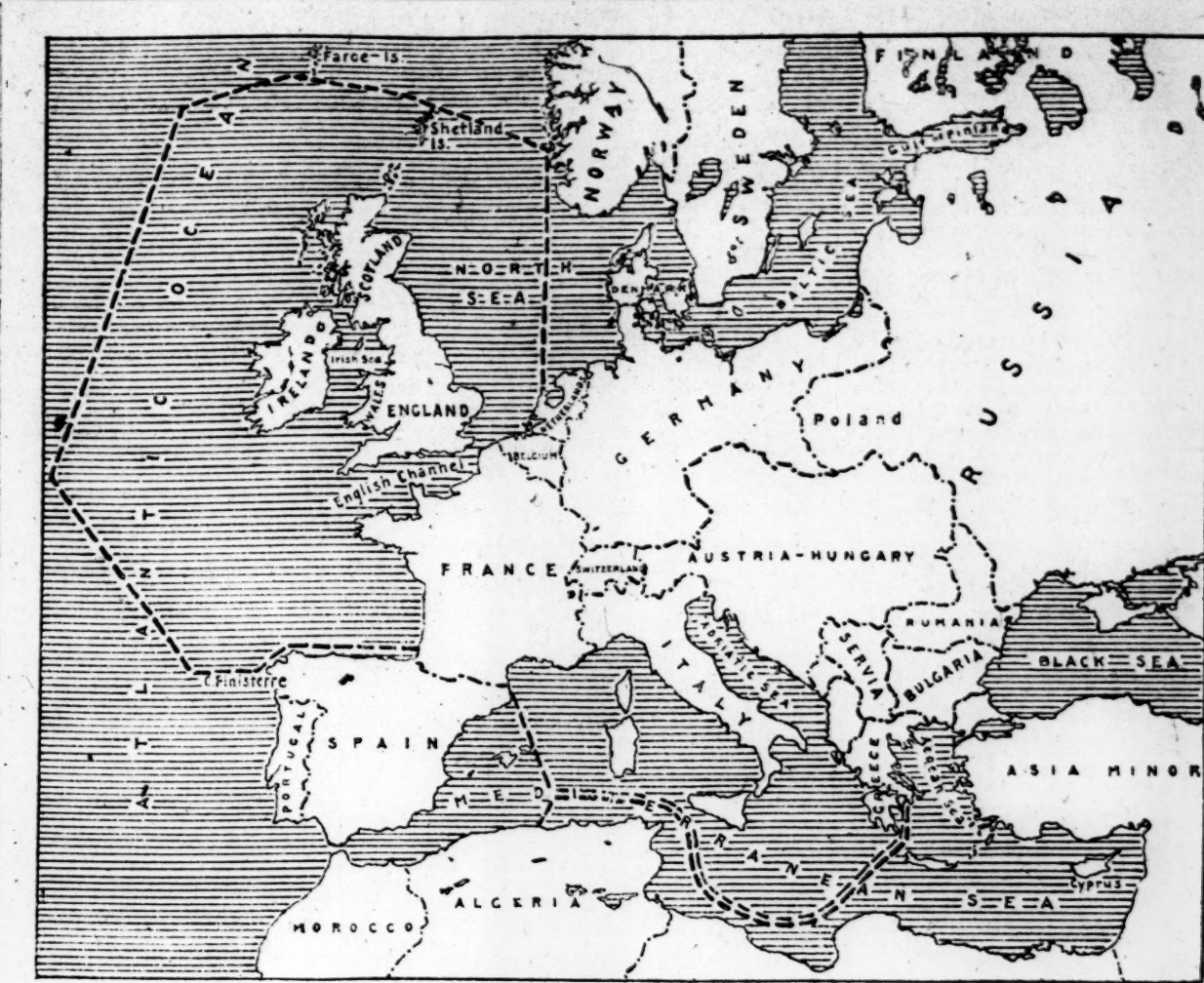
Waterfront Being Guarded

New York Docks Protected by Police Organized for Emergency

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Police details are now on guard at the docks where the various interned German vessels are held. The Hamburg-American steamers Hamburg, Prinz Joachim, Koenig Wilhelm, Prinz Eitel Friedrich and Allemania are tied up at docks in the river at the foot of West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street. Three Austrian ships are held at Brooklyn while nearly a score German steamers are held on the Jersey side of the North River.

Over all these ships the authorities are keeping watch to prevent them from making any dash for sea or from being scuttled or blown up. None of them, it is said, has sufficient coal to make the dash, and most of them are lying on the mud bottom. The Austrian ship Martha Washington, which recently left Brooklyn, for a point off Stapleton, S. I., is also being guarded.

The Police Department of New York City is prepared to handle the situation within the city promptly and efficiently whatever conditions may arise. The department has worked out a course of procedure calculated to meet any emergency. Each precinct knows exactly what to do and just how many can be pressed into service. In addition, the thousands of the members of the Home Defense League are subject to call in an emergency to fill the places of policemen ordered to more important duties. These duties would include policing the harbor, the city's water supply and all other strategic points.



The heavy dotted line in the above map indicates roughly the "barred zone" round the Allied countries, as set forth in the annex to the German note, received in Washington on Wednesday. There is a "safety zone" round the Iberian peninsula and a "safety fairway" leading from this zone into Greek territorial waters.

GERMAN CRAFT TIED UP HERE ARE INSPECTED

(Continued from page one)

immigrants at the detention station here and about 30 of them were to be sent back to Italy on the steamer Cretic, scheduled to sail from New York tomorrow. Other cases are still pending.

At the Charlestown Navy Yard there are four battleships, four torpedo boat destroyers, a cruiser and a gunboat in commission, but of this number the battleships are undergoing repairs which would take two weeks to finish on account of the lack of skilled help, it is said. Fore River Corporation officials announce that they could have nine submarines ready for use within three months of the total number of 26 submarines under construction at the yards in Quincy. Material and help have been scarce, delaying the construction, they say.

Steamers overdue from overseas ports in Boston are the Sardinian from Glasgow; the Lord Cromer from Liverpool; the Borinques from Fowey; the Baycross from Havre and the Clan Macdonough from Calcutta.

Shipping interests are interested in the report that the three-masted schooner Mystic, which was repaired here last fall, is six weeks overdue in San Domingo, and is said to have joined the German raider as a supply ship or aid, taking with it a cargo of 400 tons of coal. A Captain Mueller supervised the repairing of the ship, and is said to be in command.

Reports sent out last night saying that a \$1,000,000 cargo of wool on the American steamer Ohioan, under charter to a British steamship line, bound for Boston, had been taken over by the British Government, and the steamer diverted to England, are denied in a telegram received last night from the main office of the Barbour line, the charterers, in New York. The telegram states that the steamer is about to leave Buenos Aires for Boston at scheduled time, and no change in course is contemplated.

Inquiry Into Sinking

Charleston Collector to Examine Sunken Freighter

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Federal officers have been unable to ascertain the cause of the sinking of the German freighter Liebenfels, which settled to the bottom in the harbor here under circumstances that led marine men to believe she had been scuttled. Captain Klattenhof of the vessel, which has been laid up here since the war began, would give no information concerning the incident.

Collector E. C. Peters examined the ship late yesterday, and will make a more thorough examination today. He has instructions from the Treasury department at Washington to make a detailed report.

When the Liebenfels was first noticed to be sinking, the tug Cecilia offered assistance, but it was declined. The ship gradually settled until she touched bottom in about 30 feet of water.

Marines Watch German Raiders

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A double guard of United States marines is today standing watch over the interned German raiders at League Island—the Eitel Friedrich and Kronprinz Wilhelm. The guard consisted of 15 men and an officer yesterday; today it is 30 men and two officers. No reason for increasing the guard was offered at the Navy Yard today.

Alaskan "Dry" Bill Debate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Something of a test of the strength of prohibition in the House early this afternoon resulted in better than two-thirds showing on the "dry" side. By a roll call vote of 239 to 105 the House voted to consider immediately the "bone dry" Alaskan prohibition bill already passed by the Senate. The opinion was that the passage of the bill was assured.

NEW YORK CHILD LABOR LAW NOW IN OPERATION

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Children under 15 years of age who obtain work permits must be graduates of an elementary school. This provision of the law went into effect Thursday. Children between 15 and 16 years of age are granted work permits as in the past upon school records certifying that the holders have completed the work of the first six years. These new requirements were made by the Legislature last spring through the enactment of the Wellington law. It is expected that the law will materially cut down the large and increasing number of children leaving school each year to enter industries.

The New York Child Labor Committee, which has for nearly 15 years taken an active part in urging child labor legislation in this State, issued yesterday a statement with reference to the law as follows:

"In the opinion of the committee, the Empire State on Feb. 1 takes a marked step forward in its standard of care for child workers. This new law, which in effect raises the minimum working age to 15 for undergraduates, places a premium on further education, and is the first change in 26 years directly resulting in a higher age standard."

SUFFRAGE BILL PASSES OHIO HOUSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COLUMBUS, O.—By a vote of 72 to 50, the Ohio House of Representatives on Thursday passed the Reynolds bill, giving women the right to vote for President. The measure will be considered next week in the Senate, where a closer vote is expected. Governor Cox may permit the bill to become a law without his signature if it passes.

SENATE VOTES 55-11 AGAINST WATER BILL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Water power legislation intended to permit leasing of water power sites on public domains and earnestly urged by the President, probably received its last blow today when the Senate voted 55 to 11 to replace the Myers water power bill with the agricultural appropriation bill.

KAISER PROPOSED FOR NOBEL PRIZE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Constantinople Bureau

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (Friday)—A telegram says the Stamboul University has proposed the Kaiser as a candidate for the Nobel peace prize.

CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Paris Bureau

PARIS, France.—The President of the French Republic has sent a congratulatory telegram to Gen. Emiliano Chamorro on his accession to the presidency of the Republic of Nicaragua. M. Poincaré, after expressing his sincere wishes for the welfare of the Nicaraguan Republic, refers with deep appreciation to the fact that the new President's brother, Salvador Chamorro has, during the present war, given his life in the cause of France after having won both the Military Medal and the Croix de Guerre.

JOHN M. RAYMOND FILES ANSWER

John M. Raymond of Salem today filed in the Supreme Judicial Court an answer to the petition entered by the trustees of Princeton University to have him removed from acting as sole trustee of the estate of Isaac C. Wyman of Salem. This estate amounts to \$500,000 and was left to Princeton for the eventual establishment of a graduate school. In his answer, Mr. Raymond states that he does not have the sole custody of the estate, as the bill of complaint alleges, and that he is administering it jointly with Prof. Andrew F. West of Princeton, a co-trustee.

BRITAIN ACTS ON THE NEW U-BOAT CRISIS

(Continued from page one)

seas for which the Germans were contending? No belligerent in history had ever before dared to say to a proud and powerful neutral "your ship manned by your own nationals and engaged on a peaceful and innocent errand shall not travel upon these waters without being sunk." He could not conceive how America would receive such a challenge.

"We may be right or wrong," Sir Frederick remarked, "but we believe we are strong enough to fight out this quarrel ourselves. We say to neutrals, we have been the custodians of our honor, be you the custodians of your own. We only ask," he concluded, "that when the time comes it will be considered reasonable that those who have made the sacrifices shall decide."

Messages from neutral countries on the continent indicate that Germany has worked out a system of submarine provisioning vessels for supplying attacking pirate boats at various places and times. The Germans, it is stated, hope to sink 1,000,000 tons of shipping monthly.

Holland Takes Action

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—The vessels reported sunk today include the Belgian steamer Euphrates, 2809 tons; the Dutch steamer Epillon, 3211 tons; and the British steamers Trevaun, 3081 tons, the Dundee, 2278 tons, and smaller vessels.

What the ultimate effect of the new German submarine decision will be remains to be seen, but meantime, in view of the uncertainty of the situation, the Holland-America Company is reported to have cable its liners in American waters not to leave until further orders, while the same company, yesterday, endeavored to communicate with the liner Nieuwe Amsterdam, which left for America on Tuesday.

A general prohibition has been issued by the Dutch Government against the sailing of all Netherlands steamers, including also, steam fishing vessels operating outside territorial waters until a safe route is decided upon.

Copenhagen messages show that the leading Scandinavian steamship companies have ordered their ships to remain in harbor meantime and the Copenhagen Stock Exchange is closed, while the Riksdag held a secret meeting yesterday afternoon. The Foreign Minister is stated to have declared he did not consider the situation so bad as public opinion did.

The only governmental action so far reported is that of Holland, where the Foreign, Colonial, Agricultural and Naval ministers held a conference yesterday with Dutch shippers, the discussion turning on the provisioning of the country.

Neutral papers discussed the question whether Germany is trying to force neutrals into the war.

Grave Crisis in Spain

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Friday)—Spain conceives herself to be the neutral power most vitally affected by the new German decision to sink all ships sailing between the ports of Allied and neutral nations. In this decision Spain sees her whole foreign trade strangled and the gravest international situation resulting.

The effect on the country is one of stupefaction.

As soon as notification had been received from the German and Austrian ambassadors to the effect that the Central Powers had determined to forbid neutral commerce with the Allies and torpedo every ship at sight without reference to flag or cargo, there was immediately a great sensation in political and general circles, telegrams streaming in from Bilbao, Valencia and the other ports most seriously affected.

A special Cabinet meeting was summoned to discuss the German note and it is expected a strong protest will be sent to Berlin and that communication upon the subject will be immediately opened with the United States, feeling being strong that the moment has arrived for combined action in some form.

It had been hoped there would be less interference with Spanish shipping, as a result of protests lodged with Berlin. The Minister of Interior stated recently the energetic protests and claims had been made against the German Government on the occasion of every Spanish ship sunk, the latter replying with explanations and promises.

Meanwhile news just received shows the seriousness of the situation in the Canaries, where the German blockade is established. The islands depend wholly on the maritime trade and communications which now approach the vanishing point.

At Luz, for instance, ships neither enter nor leave the harbor and an enormous quantity of fruit is decaying on the quays.

In Madrid, the Premier has just received a deputation of growers and dealers in oranges and fruits, who explain that unless the exportation of Spanish fruit was facilitated the ruin of some of the richest provinces in the Kingdom was inevitable.

Meanwhile a message from the Spanish Ambassador in London stating that the British Government has authorized the exportation to Holland of 15,000 tons of Spanish oranges has caused great satisfaction. The inflated state of public feeling is manifested in a vociferous demand for a discussion in the Chamber of Spain's situation in the war which the Government has been doing its utmost for over a year to avoid. Senor Villa Nueva has been reelected president of the Chamber and Senor Garcia Prieto president of the Senate.

ART NEWS AND COMMENT

ART OF LANDSCAPE
TITIAN TO TURNER

FROM HIM REMBRANDT LEARNED

The accompanying illustration has been drawn in a way that makes it especially suitable for reproduction. It interprets rather than copies the landscape, the aim being to indicate its design, structure, and general effect.

By C. Lewis Hind
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LONDON, England.—Herkules Seghers (1590-1640), a rare and exclusive painter, a pure Dutchman, born at Haarlem, whose name has of late years emerged from obscurity, was the pioneer of the Dutch landscape painters who dominated the Seventeenth Century. He was a boy of 19 in 1609, that golden year for Dutch art, when the truce with Spain ended the devastating war and allowed Holland to practice the arts of peace in security. That was a piece of good fortune for Seghers—to be at the impressionable age of 19 when peace was declared. He was the first "pure landscape" Dutch artist, for Paul Brill was born at Antwerp, and Pieter Brueghel belonged in part only to Holland.

Fifty years ago Seghers was hardly known, but today, thanks chiefly to the researches of Dr. Bode, this ill-starred artist, who was broken by debt in his lifetime, and then almost forgotten, emerges as the originator of the poetic, melancholy landscape, usually a spreading, delicate panorama with a vast sky, seen from a height—the bird's-eye view, as we call it today. His contemporaries paid small regard to him, but Rembrandt understood and appreciated Seghers. We can trace his influence in Rembrandt's landscapes, and years later six of his works were found among Rembrandt's cherished effects.

The rediscovery of Seghers during the present century makes one somewhat breathless through its fury of appreciation. Dr. Bode claims for him the well-known "Mountain Landscape" in the Uffizi, Florence, and refers to this picture as "the artist's masterpiece, one of the most impressive landscape pictures of all times," and he also ascribes to Seghers the "Desolate High Valley" in the Edinburgh Gallery. Mr. James Greig goes still further, he implies, if he does not actually assert, that Rembrandt's "Mill" may be by Herkules Seghers. Lesser men, like Van Goyen and others in the late Seventeenth Century, certainly masqueraded under the name of Seghers. No blame attaches to the painters. Owners or dealers are the sinners. They could sell a picture by the esteemed Van Goyen, not by the unknown Seghers, as was shown in Berlin lately when, under the false signature of Goyen, the true signature of Seghers was found.

Gradually this Dutch master, who in insight and vision was far in advance of his time, has come into his kingdom. His pictures are few, but a clew to them, and an indication of his genius, may be found in the etchings from his hand that are among the rarest possessions of the print rooms of Europe. Amsterdam owns 50 leaves by him, and London, Berlin, Dresden, Vienna possess from 10 to 20 leaves each. These etchings are almost all of a landscape character, and without figures. This pioneer knew by instinct what the present age has discovered by observation and practice, that the figure in art is an excrescence upon nature; but 200 years were to pass before this became an axiom among landscape painters. The present writer, believing that a fixed purpose on a continental tour is the essence of the tour, spent a summer studying the Seghers etchings in the cabinets of Europe. It is a feast of landscape art; it is a wide statement of the homely landscape of the Dutch countryside. Who, having seen it, has not been impressed by Seghers' sketch of "A Great Oak" in Amsterdam, a study, minute yet bold, that Rousseau 200 years later would have been proud to sign. This is typical. The Seghers etchings are printed in color, and then flushed with paler colors. They are the beginning of landscape etching in Holland, and in some of them may be discerned hints of that pointillist method that came to fruition in the Nineteenth Century.

The Berlin Gallery possesses two small pictures by Herkules Seghers, one signed (the signature was revealed when the Goyen forgery was erased), the other unsigned. They show his favorite motive—a vast sky, and a bird's-eye view of a town, probably Rheine. The thinly painted, quiet sky is faintly flushed from the setting sun, the little town on the borders of the sand dunes is wrapped in peace, and above the low buildings rises the church tower and a windmill. It is essential landscape, the works of man dominated by nature at peace, illuminated by the beauty of the evening hour. No wonder that the sensitive and profound intelligence of Rembrandt seized on this novel and poetical interpretation of nature; no wonder that the saying has passed into art history that only one of his contemporaries understood Seghers—Rembrandt, 16 years his junior, who acquired his landscapes, studied them, and kept them by him always.

Adam Elsheimer (1578-1621), a German, an older man than Seghers, also to a certain extent influenced Rembrandt and the Dutch school. He, too, saw nature freshly and with poetic fervor. He was among those who made Rome their artistic home, and it is said that the Romans, barred in tradition, found a delightful novelty in his fresh and ingenious landscapes. There is certainly great charm and simplicity in Elsheimer's "Flight

into Egypt," at Munich, with its umbrageous trees, finely massed in a rhythmic sweep, its star-sown sky, and the full moon reflected in a rippling lake. His pictures have propriety and picturesqueness, and he liked to paint them upon copper. A landscape by him at Frankfurt looks like a hard Watteau.

J. C. Droochsloot (c1580-c1660) has no particular fame, but his "Dutch Village" at The Hague, painted in 1652, stands out as a type of the many Dutch villages meandering by the side of a canal that were painted in the Seventeenth Century. The example of The Hague is as good as any, but Droochsloot had not learned the secret of atmosphere and aerial perspective with which Van Goyen and Jan van de Capelle were to raise such photographic illustrations into works of art, and he had nothing of the peering and patient vision, unacceptable because new, of Herkules Seghers, who was so unsuccessful during his lifetime, so successful since.

LONDON, DUBLIN
AND HUGH LANE'S
ART COLLECTION

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England.—Turner's will, so generous in intention, so muddled in detail, provided huge fees for the lawyers, and much anxiety for the relatives for years after the day in 1851 when the great man's will was opened and read. It is to be hoped that the polite but predatory correspondence on the subject of Sir Hugh Lane's will, which is occupying columns of the chief London papers, will result in an amicable settlement, and no litigation.

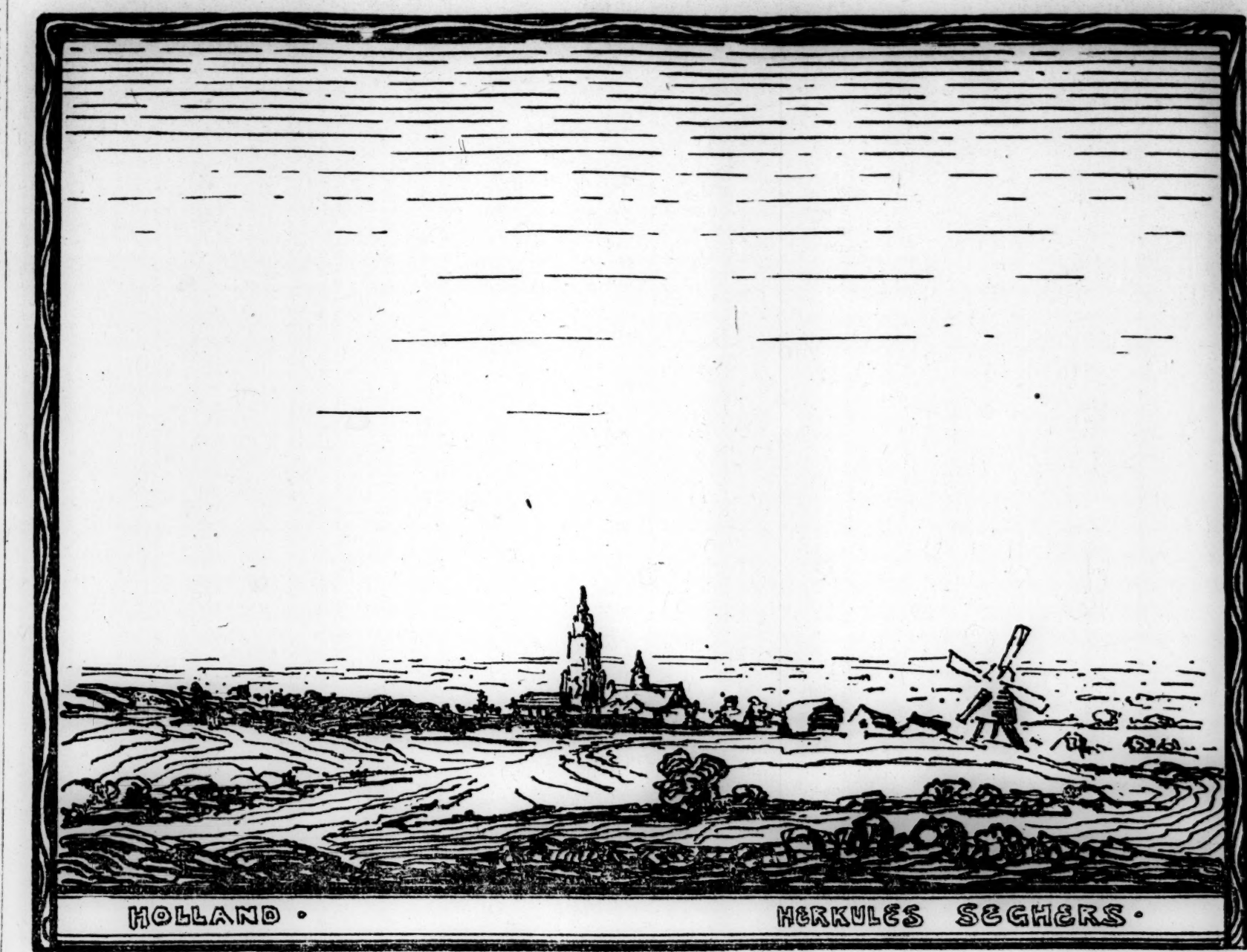
The opposing sides are the Corporation of Dublin and the National Gallery of London, and the case is worth setting out in full because it shows how foolishly, how lacking in common sense and common courtesy, official bodies can be when dealing with art matters.

First, a few words as to Sir Hugh Lane. He was misunderstood because he was half Don Quixote, and his whole life was a passion for art. His flair for pictures amounted to genius, and he brought to picture collecting boundless enthusiasm and the recklessness of a gambler. The present writer knew him well and watched, from behind the scenes, many of his large picture deals, watched also his amazing energy, and masterful procedure in forming and founding the Johannesburg Gallery, the Cape Town Gallery, the Dublin Gallery of Modern Art, and his reorganization of the National Gallery of Dublin. To that institution, of which he was latterly director, he had already presented several fine old masters, and had he not sailed in the Lusitania there is no doubt that under his directorship the National Gallery of Dublin would have in time contained one of the best collections of pictures in Europe.

This rare man, so great a loss to art, was a picture dealer, and yet not a picture dealer. The mere amassing of wealth had not the slightest attraction for him. He never had any ready money. His current account at the bank was constantly overdrawn, but he always had anything up to £200,000 worth of pictures, furniture, and jewelry in his house. He would spend a day on his dinner from Monday to Friday, ride in buses to save cab fares, and on Saturday buy a picture for thousands of pounds, and rush off to his bank to "arrange" about the payment for it. The simple fact is that he could not resist a fine work of art. He must have it, and he would have it, whatever the condition of his finances might be. By choice he would never have sold a picture. He doted on his pictures, his treasures. But often he was obliged to do so, and sometimes he sold one masterpiece because he was keen to possess a better one. When he sold he drove a good bargain, for so certain was he of his own taste and discernment that with him it was an axiom that anything that passed through his hands became worth considerably more than he had given for it. His collection was always in a state of flux and flow. He would meet you in the street, radiant, and whirl you off to Chelsea to see his new Titian. You would admire it, and, looking round the room, remark, "Where's the Rembrandt?" His face would immediately cloud over; he would make a wailing gesture with his hands, and say, "Don't ask me. It's gone—gone."

He never dealt in modern pictures. He bought them, and held them, always with one idea in view, to present them to the Dublin Gallery of Modern Art. That was the child of his affections. It contains the best collection of modern pictures in Great Britain (mainly French and Dutch) and he was always adding to it.

He had announced over and over again that there were certain pictures in abeyance by such masters as Daumier, Manet, Renoir, Mauve, which he would present to the Dublin Gallery of Modern Art if the corporation would build a proper home for them. He proposed Lutyns, an English architect of genius, as the architect of the new building. Then, alas! Irish politics intruded. The scheme was debated again and again; an opposition arose. The best artists and literary Irishmen did their utmost to placate the opposition, but without avail. Finally the Corporation of Dublin decided not to build the gallery, and Lane in sorrow brought the pictures to London, and informed the trustees of the National Gallery that he would present the collection to London if a proper gallery was built for their display. Here, again, strange to say, there was opposition, mainly, it is said, because of the old-fashioned trustees



"Holland," painted by Herkules Seghers

did not approve of the pictures. We move very slowly in England. The collection was actually hung in the National Gallery, then withdrawn, and removed to the cellars. Both London and Dublin had flouted the gift.

On the eve of his departure for America, Lane, aggrieved at the way his offer had been treated by London, appended a codicil to the will which gave the pictures to London, revoking this will, and restoring the collection to Dublin. But this codicil was not witnessed, so in English law it is illegal. Therefore London proposes to hold the pictures, partly on the ground that Lane purposely did not have the will witnessed because his decision was still indeterminate, and also because a gentleman has come forward and offered to build a gallery in London for these pictures at his own cost. Had the offer of this gallery been made in his lifetime Lane would certainly have given the pictures to London. That was all he wanted. London also points out that this French and Dutch collection amounts in value to one-tenth only of the pictures which Dublin receives under the Lane bequest.

To the average man it is quite clear that neither Dublin nor London deserves this gift. Either might have had it three years ago if either had shown ordinary discernment and kindness. But the pictures were given not to the London trustees, nor to the Dublin Corporation, but to the people, and for the glory of art. The best way would be to do what Solomon proposed when a disputatious matter was brought to his notice. Let the collection be divided. But neither city deserves the gift. When it was offered they grumbled; now they grab.

FRENCH NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The exhibition of works of art by soldiers at the front—the "Salon des Armées"—has opened in the Salles du Jeu de Paume. There are over 500 exhibits, paintings, pastels, water colors, drawings, as well as a variety of things ingeniously made out of tins and wooden boxes. There are aluminum jewels, bamboo and other kinds of violins, a number of walking sticks; an extraordinary variety of exhibits, the catalogue of which is not so far available. The difficulties of the hanging committee may be imagined from the fact that they have had to house this miscellany to the best advantage in a gallery only intended for 2000 exhibits at the most. The Undersecretary of State for Fine Arts has given Bernard Naudin, a soldier painter, an order for a design for the diploma which is to be presented to all those who have contributed to the Salon des Armées. The exhibition will remain open up to Feb. 22, 1917.

An exhibition under the patronage of the Undersecretary of State for Fine Arts has been organized by the Society of Architects for the purpose of showing the various styles of architecture in each of the invaded provinces. The idea is that all those who will be responsible for the work of reconstruction will be able in this way to know the characteristics of each region and will be able to preserve them in the new villages and towns which will have to be built. Special attention is to be paid to the construction of the peasants' cottages, since the character of the landscape depends so much on them. The exhibition in the Goupil Galleries extends from Jan. 8 to Feb. 8.

NEW YORK ART
EXHIBITIONS AND
GALLERY NOTES

Noteworthy Collection of Mezzotints in Halsey Sale—Shows of Various Sorts Hold Sway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The modern revival of interest in the beautiful art of mezzotint, especially the color mezzotint, is exemplified and further stimulated by the current exhibition and sale, at Anderson's, of Part V of the great Halsey print collection. This embraces nearly 1000 choice engravings, printed both in color and in black-and-white, of the famous Eighteenth Century English artists. It was the golden prime of mezzotint, when the glowing canvases, mostly portraits of the fair dames, wits and worthies of the period, painted by Reynolds, Gainsborough, Romney, Hoppner, Harlow, Lely and Lawrence, were copied in the medium of velvety softness and bloom by James MacArdell, Valentine Green, William Dickinson, Bartolozzi, Richard Earlom, Richard Houston, John Jones, William Pether, John Raphael Smith, Thomas and William Watson, William Say, Charles Turner, Samuel William Reynolds, and others, whom the painters rightly regarded as their collaborators and artistic equals. Of some of the showy numbers in the Halsey collection, such as Lawrence's "Mrs. Siddons," Harlow's "The Misses Sharp," Reynolds' "Lady Hamilton—Bacchante," and Romney's ditto "Nature," there are infinite and exquisite variations which make the individual print a unique masterpiece, even though there may be a dozen or more equally "perfect" examples extant.

It is like the certified replicas of Van Dyck's "Duke of Richmond and Lenox," or Gainsborough's "Blue Boy"—only of the latter class there can hardly be more than two or three, while for the mezzotint there are much more numerous possibilities, even within the limit of impressions that could be pulled from the soft copper plate before the "steel facing" process was perfected. Prints of the class that fetch hundreds, perhaps even thousands, of dollars apiece, hold us up at every turn in these spacious sky galleries at Anderson's. The English stippling of the preceding Part IV Halsey sale brought \$56,387, and they weren't a circumstance compared to the mezzotints, which include as only a few of their celebrated subjects Reynolds' "Lady Broughton," "Elizabeth Countess of Derby," "Georgiana Duchess of Devonshire," "Mrs. Hale," "Mrs. Bunbury," "Marlborough Family," "Warren Hastings" and "Dr. Samuel Johnson," Hoppner's "Duchess of Bedford," Morland's "First of September," and Ward's "Vegetable Market."

Of contemporary engravers who have successfully revived the color mezzotint and adapted it to present-day conditions, none is more widely known than S. Arlent Edwards, who is now represented in brilliant and varied retrospect by a collection of no less than 130 works at the Braus Galleries, upper Broadway at Seventy-fourth Street. Mr. Edwards, though of English birth, is an American citizen, and his work during the past 25 years has been done mostly in New York. No artist has been more constantly in evidence here, in exhibitions and sales, during the past few seasons. He has occupied himself exclusively with portraits and figure pieces, reproductions for the most

part of paintings by famous masters, both old and modern. Some idea of his range and catholicity may be had by noting that the present collection at Braus includes some unusual presentations of General Washington, Horatio Gates and Nathaniel Greene; dramatic stage celebrities such as Ada Rehan, Fanny Kemble, Miss Farnon, Sarah Siddons, Mrs. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Peg Woffington and Edwin Booth; the Madonnas of Botticelli, Luini, Perugino and Fra Filippo Lippi; and, among the world-favorites in great museums, historic pictures by Rembrandt, Leonardo da Vinci, Van der Weyden, Holbein, Memling, Frans Hals, Van Dyck, Nattier, Boucher, Gainsborough, Reynolds, Raeburn, Romney, and so on through a list that is in itself almost an outline history of portraiture. Edwards' color mezzotints are free transcriptions in miniature, rather than direct or literal copies of the originals. He gives himself plenty of latitude, particularly in the coloring. But this is in the interest of simplification and decorative effect, commensurate with the reduced size (and cost) of standard pictures, whose artistic identity and essential spirit as a rule are scrupulously maintained.

Various Passing Shows

Among the "Thirty Paintings by Thirty Artists," all contemporary American, attractively set forth at Macbeth's, 450 Fifth Avenue, one seizes at first glance a satisfying comprehension that the well-knowns are "all here," so far as one covers and ten numbers will accommodate them. But, granting only this, what would there be that one hasn't seen before? The "something different," something outstanding in mood, method or allure, is what must be counted upon to make an impression. Here at a venture are three such: Arthur B. Davies' "Spring in a Valley," a lyrical landscape in the classical-primitive vein, is the first, Elliott Dainoff's "Rest in the Wilderness," a quivering moonlit nocturne veiling the Scriptural picture of the flight into Egypt, is a good second. As for the third,—that will have to be a toss-up between Albert Groll's somber-burning "Sunrise" on the desert, and Hermann D. Murphy's somewhat similar and equally restrained impression of that other desert which is ocean's sublime waste,—"At Sea." The finest-textured, most subtle of the straight landscapes is Willard Metcalf's "Breath of Autumn"; and this is high distinction in an assemblage that contains Emil Carlsen's "May," Ben Foster's "Hills of Litchfield," J. F. Murphy's "Evening, November Grays," and Leonard Ochtmann's "May Morning." "A Bit of Nassau" by J. Alden Weir, and Childre Hassam's Newport souvenir, "Bailey's Beach," both have sunny gayety and sea-bright color. F. C. Frieseke's "Morning Room" and Richard E. Miller's "Reminiscences" are among the high-keyed figure pieces.

Jonas Lie's annual account of himself is given this time at Montross, 550 Fifth Avenue. It has been a busy year for this progressive and unforgoingly interesting younger Academician. Of his 35 canvases, practically all of them recent and unfamiliar, the majority are "weather" pictures, landscape or water scenes, all the way from Nova Scotia to Asheville, N. C., with a glimpse or two of the artist's native Norway. They all have something of the viking outdoor tang and wildness, expressed in bold, vivid color, dashing laid on. But Jonas Lie's colorful exuberance is always held in leash by logical thought and a sensitive poetic delicacy. His greatest indiscretion is in an occasional too violent clash of light and shadow, as

in "Deep River," and "A Village—Nova Scotia." "The Passing Fleet" is one consistent conflagration of sunset red, while "Mackerel Fishing" is another, well-knit composition of boats, waters and wide skies, in a more sober but yet all-alive tonality. The large decorative flower pieces, "Summer," "Bowl of Chrysanthemums," and "Roses," are sumptuous and satisfying examples, though in the first named the half-length woman's figure introduced seems too much subordinated to the general floral scheme to be really worth while.

It is a delightful experience to compare the wash drawings and pencil sketches of an accomplished etcher with his customary product in prints. Such an opportunity is afforded in the current exhibition at Keppel's, 4 East Thirty-ninth Street, of Herman A. Webster's leisurely studies made in France and Italy just before the war, with the chaotic and desolate impressions dashed off in intervals of American Ambulance Corps work at the front, in which the artist has engaged himself since the beginning of hostilities. The lightsome grace of the Limoges, Vannes, Josselin and Villeneuve bits adds a sympathetic shade to the mournful pathos of "Ruins of the Church at Vaubecourt," and "Effect of Two Shells, Aubreville."

New Daniel Trio

One of those tripartite exhibitions which are becoming quite the regular thing this crowded season, includes at Daniel's Gallery, 2 West Forty-seventh Street, some recent oil paintings by William J. Glackens and Hamilton Easter Field, together with nearly a score of the unique pseudo-primitive wood carvings into which Robert Laurent puts such caressing virtuosity. Perhaps Glackens ought to be considered the most important man of the trio, because in addition to a perceptible vogue which his Renoir-hued paintings are beginning to acquire in certain influential quarters, he has just been chosen president of the newly incorporated Society of Independent Artists, whose membership and aims are reminiscent of the "Armory" aggregation of four years ago, and who are planning a no-jury, no-prize event at the Grand Central Palace in April. Glackens' work, to the casual eye, looks plausible; and it exercises an undeniable spell upon those who like their pictures overripe in color and lush to maul in sentiment. Field combines fine feeling with versatility of execution, especially in the "Interior" bit and in the "Chase of Pond" series. It is a pity he does not vouchsafe more attention to making his surfaces presentable—to giving his canvases a face value, so to speak. When it comes to the Laurent tidbits in old oak and walnut of wondrous grain—lovable little figurines as symbolistic as "Doubt" and "Grief," or relief portraits as modern as "Madge, 1916," and "Chorus Girl"—we experience an odd sensation of being contemporaneous with the Gothic carvers, of ecclesiastical images, or the Florentine primitives who gave their pensive fancies play in the warm, responsive plasticity of seasoned wood.

Flat Vorticism

The paintings and drawings of Wyndham Lewis, F. Etchells, William Roberts, Edward Wadsworth, H. Saunders and J. Dismor, on exhibition at the Penguin Club rooms, 8 East Fifteenth Street, are convincing evidence that Englishmen take their cubism, like other pleasures, very seriously. For these things are of a piece with the output of the Paris "fauves," or independent painters, and have nothing to do (so far at least as outward aspects are concerned) with reactionary sculpture of the brand of Gaudier.

Breska, Epstein, et al. Most of the artists of both camps are now "doing their bit" as soldiers. We are bound to believe that they are equally in earnest in their art and in their fighting, even if the immediate objects in either instance be hazy and indefinite. More than half of the 75 numbers on the present vortical catalogue are marked with an asterisk, which means that the works so indicated are "lent and not for sale." Still, there are more than enough left at disposal to meet any demand of possible purchasers. There are at least intrinsic decorative possibilities in the geometrical line patterns and prismatic color-arrangements which characterize the "vortical" paintings generally. And decoration, or applied design, is art's main goal in the present age.

Marsden Hartley is back at his old stamping-ground, the Photo-Secession, 291 Fifth Avenue, offering an individual show—an "exposition" in every sense of the word—which is a kind of vortex in itself. The most recent paintings—a few detached Provincetown sundries such as boats, clouds, waves, breezes, and things that must be meant for sounds and odors—are the culmination of several years' progressive experiments in the visual utterances of a temperament strangely compounded of hard fact and emotional transcendentalism. Fancy such a temperament taking a vacation in Paris, and then migrating to Berlin for a course in Prussian militarism! All these experiences you see chromatically recorded at "291." And it is well, for Hartley is a modern of the moderns. So much so, that even Mr. Stieglitz finds him a year or two ahead of the most advanced daylight-saving schedule. A rock-bound New England conscience broods over all he does; and he is terribly, tragically in earnest.

HAWAIIAN NOTES

By special correspondent to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, H. T.—Recently on exhibition were several of the works of W. A. Coulter, the California artist who paints marines mostly. He has exhibited in the city before, having found in Honolulu harbor and elsewhere in the Territory subjects for some of his best works. One of the best of Mr. Coulter's large canvases is entitled "In the Lee of the Cross," painted near Lime Point on the Marin County side of the Golden Gate. With its angry green waves and leaden sky with mist and clouds, this picture is in striking contrast to a canvas showing a vessel in the calm, blue waters off Waikiki. In the distance is Diamond Head. Overhead are rosy, sun-tinted clouds. The water is the deep blue characteristic of the ocean about Hawaii.

FINE ARTS

ARLINGTON GALLERIES
274 Madison Ave., bet. 59th & 60th Sts., New York

Exhibition of
Landscape and Cattle Paintings
by MATILDA BROWNE

January 31st to February 14th, inclusive.
OLD MASTER, Domenichino, from "Tasso," for sale. G. BASSETT, 332 Channing, Palo Alto, Cal.

MOST COMPLETE COLLECTION OF
MEZZOTINTS
Printed in Colors
BY
S. Arlent Edwards
On exhibition and sale subject to conditions in our catalogue

Braus, Inc., Galleries
2123 Broadway, New York
AT 74TH STREET

Exhibition of
Spanish Landscapes
by Ernest Lawson
until February 13th
Daniel Gallery
2 West 47th Street
NEW YORK

Annual Exhibition
of
Thirty Paintings
by
THIRTY ARTISTS
January 15th to February 7th
MACBETH GALLERY
450 Fifth Ave. (at 40th St.)
New York City

MODERN GALLERY
500 Fifth Avenue, New York
Mezzanine Floor
Exhibition of Paintings
by Daumier, Guys and Toulouse-Lautrec.
February 1st to 28th.

Montross Gallery
Exhibition of Paintings
JONAS LIE
TO FEBRUARY 10TH INCLUSIVE
550 Fifth Avenue, above 45th Street
NEW YORK

SIX ONE-MAN
EXHIBITIONS AT
ART INSTITUTESpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The January exhibitions at the Art Institute of Chicago constitute six one-man shows. The first impression of the Childre Hassam exhibition is that of versatility. None but a master can show oils, water colors, pastels and etchings and retain favor with intelligent critics. While it is always interesting to study a man's work in competition with itself, it is usually the case that defects are emphasized more glaringly than when his pictures are in competition with the work of other artists. Hassam's range of technique is wide. The little "Val de Grace, Paris," a wet street scene containing the storm-beaten cabby pushing through the rain in his rig, was painted in 1888. We had forgotten that such color existed in 1888. Hassam is here at his best. The exhibition is therefore somewhat retrospective, but as he is exhibiting simultaneously in New York, one wonders whether he is holding out some of his best things for the eastern exhibition. Mrs. Chauncey J. Blair's valuable Hassam interior occupies the conspicuous center of the best wall, flanked by spring and autumn California landscapes. Hassam's color is pure and clean; it has not the least hint of muddy confusion. He knows exactly how to place contrasting and complementary colors side by side to produce vibration of light.

In his second room, one is greatly attracted by his handsome group of 12 luscious water colors, which is for sale. Hassam here demonstrates his dexterity with a difficult medium. The color is sparkling and opalescent, and the depth and richness of tone, due to a contiguity of friendly hues, make one joyous. There is little interest in the subject of some of the water colors, which more certainly prove that we are being moved by the art of the man, not by a reproduction of a familiar scene. The pastels are unlike his other work in that one would not have known the same hand painted them, if he were a stranger to American art and artists. They are wonderfully tender, refined and loose, but here captivating subjects speak for themselves.

Hassam's etchings may not be as convincing as his color. They are uneven, but we must remember that many of them are his early work. One is captivated by his architectural subjects, which show the delight of drawing with certainty and feeling.

The special exhibition of John Carlson shows breadth and knowledge. Redfield, Rosen, Symons, Wiggins, and Jackson perceive winter individually, and each delineates his character as it impresses him. Carlson expresses soft, thawing, gray and cloudy days in the fields and in the woods; his farmyards are seen in strong sunlight, in misty twilight and in moonlight. While he enjoys sunny days, his winters are not hard and crisp and biting. He is not interested in pure technique nor in the slush of winter. His paintings are full of quality and are perfectly suited to firesides and drawing rooms. He obtains his loose effects by his manner of treatment of paint. He paints his backgrounds, and afterward applies his whites in skies, among the trees and elsewhere, rather than using color over the whites. He is happy in his selection of subject and his familiarity with nature displays itself in every canvas. Born in Sweden, his early memories of winter have no doubt influenced him, as have also the distinguished Swedish artists.

Two exhibitions are displayed by practically self-taught, well-to-do business men of Chicago. Wallace L. DeWolf and Edward B. Butler, who, after business careers, followed their boyhood proclivities to paint. It is remarkable what can be done by men whose hearts are in their work and who have time and means to pursue their ambitions. George E. Russell (A. E.) rather mystifies. Russell is not as well known in America as in Great Britain, where his mystic poems have made him famous. One is convinced immediately that this artist has not had grounding in the schools, nor wide experience in drawing and color, but his work has a certain charm because of its poetic quality. Certain of his paintings might be enjoyed alone, but because of similarity of treatment and subject the room does not affect one deeply. He is at his best with moonlight effects, and weird, mystical danc-

ing figures. Some of his landscapes are poor imitations of Corot. The Polasek sculpture exhibition commands immediate attention. Albin Polasek was invited from New York to take charge of the sculpture department of the Art Institute. The installation of his work among small green trees is such that it enhances the importance of each object. Here we are introduced in bronze to J. Pierpont Morgan, William M. Chase, F. D. Millet, Elihu Vedder, J. B. Carter, C. Grafly and W. A. Boring. Polasek is successful, not only in portraying an exact likeness but the bronze busts are works of art. His figures are the reverse of those of Maniship. They are not crisp and concise, but rather full and free. His fantasies, nymphs, and spirits of the woods and desert are full of humor. No one but a humorist would have conceived certain ludicrous poses. The position of a baby's leg, or a finger on a lute is sufficient to cheer any sober mind. This sculptor therefore is happy in his heart and he passes his joyous spirit on. "The Sower," which was shown at San Francisco, in Buffalo last summer and at the Art Institute in the autumn, was purchased by the Friends of American Art of Chicago, for their permanent collection. It supports the end of the Polasek room, adding dignity and rigor. The little wood carvings and stone statuettes, made when a boy, show the modeling instinct in embryo, which is now making itself felt among American sculptors. While it is a fact that many of the successful eastern artists went from Chicago, in this instance a wise man has come from the East.

SHIPPING NEWS

Two overseas liners reached port today, the Leyland line steamer Canadian, Captain Bullock, from Liverpool, and the British freighter, Clan Macdougall, Capt. J. G. Cowie, from Calcutta, via Norfolk. Sharp watch was kept on board both vessels on the trip, and nothing was seen of any German commerce raiders or submarines. The Canadian brought 61 returning hostlers and a veterinary, the list including many Boston and New England boys, while the Macdougall brought 2134 bales gunnies, 13,450 bales hulk, 7386 bales jute cuttings and about 2000 tons of manganese ore. The Macdougall called at Norfolk to land the Lascar seamen of the deck crew, in accordance with the agreement with the Indian Government not to take them north of Norfolk during winter months.

Statistics issued today show 67 vessels with 2,679,000 pounds fresh fish arriving at Boston during the seven days ending Thursday night, compared to 62 vessels with 1,945,440 pounds for the corresponding period of 1916.

Fresh groundfish arrivals at the fish pier today were: Spry 55,200 pounds, schooners Gladys & Nellie 65,000, John J. Fallon 53,500, Athena 6400, Mary F. Sears 5500, Mary C. Santos 18,500 and Valerie 19,700. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundred weight: Haddock \$5.50@8, steak cod \$9.25@10.25, market cod \$4.50@5, pollock \$6@7.25, large hake \$11, medium hake \$8 and cusk \$5@6.

Gloucester arrivals today were confined to the schooner N. Gorton from Bay of Islands, N. F., with salt herring. The gill netters put to sea this morning, although that class of boats have not been landing much fish recently. Many of them have gone to Portland.

BOSTON ARRIVALS

Steamers Canadian (Br), Bullock, Liverpool; Clan Macdougall, (Br), Cowie, Calcutta via Norfolk; Tuscan, Rogers, Baltimore via Norfolk; Nacoochee, Dizer, Savannah; Norfolk, Hart, Jacksonville and Charleston, S. C.; Governor Dingley, Lincolnton, Portland; Belfast, Rawley, Wintport; City of Gloucester, Luncheon, Gloucester.

AMPHION CLUB CONCERT

Singing of "America" by the 700 members of the audience was a feature of the Amphion Club concert at the Boston City Club last night. Four verses were sung with much fervor. The concert celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the club's founding and the rendition of the various numbers of the program well merited the occasion. The conductor, Arthur B. Keene, who was making his first appearance at a club concert, directed the choral numbers with fine shading and effect, while every singer seemed intent on making the concert memorable in the club's history.

PUBLIC SERVICE ENGINEERS

The Massachusetts Public Service Engineers Association held its annual dinner at the Boston City Club last night when the advantages of possible affiliation with the American Federation of Labor were pointed out by Frederick W. Mansfield and the conditions upon which affiliation might take place were explained by Fred J. Kneeland, superintendent of public buildings. Other speakers were Mayor Curley, Joseph P. Lomasney, schoolhouse commissioner; James Synan, State highway commissioner, and John R. Rablin, chief engineer of the Metropolitan Park Commission.

DR. BIGELOW THE GUEST

Melville M. Bigelow, former dean of the Boston University School and present instructor of the masters' course, was the guest of the Masters' Club at a dinner at the United States Hotel last evening. Daniel T. O'Connell, president of the club, presided, and the speakers included Prof. Frank L. Simpson, representing the faculty of the Law School, President John E. Hannigan of the Boston University Law School Association, the alumni organization, and Judge Thomas Z. Lee of Providence.

SHOW AT GUILD
BY W. D. HAMILTON;
OTHER ART NEWS

There is always a certain amount of satisfaction when the faults and merits of an artist disengage themselves rather freely from each other, that is to say, the critical observer, that is to say, who finds his task half completed for him. The general public, which prefers to concern itself with the end rather than the means, and is always willing to assume virtue in the undefinable, may not be so happy in the matter.

This disengagement of qualities one finds in the paintings of Wilbur Dean Hamilton, now on exhibition in the galleries of the Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street. By all means the works attract as being of value. Rather equally divided between landscapes and portraits, the artist reveals in both a love of delicate hues and a sure judgment in applying them. His whole method is conscientious, without the all too frequently met with personal mannerisms, which are more justly termed petty conceits, and without the over elaborate analysis and dissection of colors, which, however valuable it may be as research work, is being decidedly overdone as an end in itself in Boston studios.

Because of their nice appreciation in coloring, perhaps, one is attracted first to the landscapes in the display. They are of the delicate, many-hued type often referred to as "poetic pastorals," ranging from the opalescent meadows and coppice of spring to the golden brown woods of autumn. In them the artist has found opportunity to register the whole gamut of his pastel-shaded palette in the interweaving of brooks, branches, greenward and forest, until each canvas becomes almost a tapestry of harmoniously blended color. As landscape paintings, however, rather than mural pieces, this "tapestry" effect, be it conscious or unconscious, is overdone. And the cause lies in the artist's neglect to give his color proper perspective.

One of the secrets of the charm of landscape painting—if not, indeed, the secret—is the invitation to the eye and thought to travel down a road, across a meadow, or from hilltop to hilltop, seeking new delights in the journey, until the imagination may pass the borders of the horizon itself. Even when held by the artist to some constructed view, there is, properly some egress, some little vista, be it through gateway or glade, that tells one he may adventure further, if he chooses—and thus makes him the more content to stay. To extend this painting, the artist must know how to use perspective of color as well as perspective of drawing. He must be able to make his spots of color stay a foot, a rod, or a mile away, as he wills. With Mr. Hamilton all the spots of color have the tendency to come to the plane of the frame of the picture—and the eye resents the barrier.

In the portraits there is a wide variety of subjects, ranging from a pert young miss of four or five to a man of note, whose presentation demands dignity of handling. In these one finds the same delightful color harmonies in the details, carefully presented without being obtrusive, and the same sympathy in reading the faces of the sitters as is shown in the landscapes, in understanding the appeals of nature's seasons. The choice of the portraits will lie with each observer. In its interest of composition the painting of Mrs. Davenport Brown and daughter will probably be popular; in its interest of subject, possibly the unfinished portrait of a young lady and her dog; in its success of accomplishment, that of Dr. Edward Cowles. In many of his portraits Mr. Hamilton prevents full enjoyment by his failure to keep even his cool, dark backgrounds back of his subject, and by the rather spotty brushing in of his pigments.

And it is sincerely hoped that the day will come when all portrait painters will recognize that their sitters are always most interesting when most interested—when engaged in thoughts and activities beyond those of "sitting for a picture."

Water colors by Abigail B. P. Walley are on view for a week at the Kabatznick gallery, 484 Boylston Street. Many garden pictures are included. Though one could wish that there had been more exercise of selection in a number of the works, the general effect of the display is pretty and gratifying. "Water Lilies" is typical of the works worthy of individual study, because of the simplicity into which the subject composed itself from a well-chosen point of view.

Mrs. Ames' Paintings

Paintings by Mrs. Blanche Ames have been put on view for a fortnight at Doll & Richards' Gallery, 71 Newbury Street. The exhibition has an unusual air of variety; variety of subject and variety of technique. In the several portraits there is accurate as well as that added quality which results from penetrating characterization, while the color for some tastes, may tend a little toward hardness. Color in the still life pictures, on the other hand, and in some of the landscapes, is melting. "The Old Dam" is

AT THE THEATERS

Castle Square—"Little Women," 8:10. Colonial—"Cohan Revue, 1916," 8. Copley—"Candida," 8:10. Hollis—"Pierrot the Prodigal," 8:15. Kells—"Vaudeville," 7:45. Plymouth—"Miss Grace George in 'Di-lyverance,'" 8:10. Shubert—"Eileen," 8:10. Tremont—"Miss Springtime," 8. Wilbur—"The Unchastened Woman," 8:15. Matinee—Daily at Keith's, 1:45; Wednesday and Saturday at Wilbur, Colonial, Hollis, Shubert, Tremont, 2:15; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:10; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 2:10; Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Castle Square, 2:10.

well observed and skillfully painted. A mood of poetry veils "White Cedars in Mist."

Boston Notes

Free talks will be given Sunday at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, by Miss Margaret T. Jackson, who will speak on "Primitive Painting" in Gallery I of the Evans Memorial galleries at 2:45 p. m., and by Henry L. Seaver, who will speak on "Some Prints of Birds" in the print study room at 3:30 p. m.

The art committee of the Brookline Civic Society announces a third exhibition of fine and applied arts to be held in Brookline Public Library March 4-25. Exhibitors must be residents of Brookline. The members of the committee are Mrs. Walter H. Killiam, chairman; Mrs. D. D. Addison, Mrs. John M. Longyear, Mrs. Leon L. Collier, Mrs. Mary C. Thurston, William Cordingley, Desmond Fitzgerald, A. G. Kellogg.

The Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street, announces the following exhibitions: Ecclesiastical embroidery, March 5-17; graphic arts, April 2-14; iron, copper, brass, pewter, May 7-19. Pastels of Boston by Bert Poole are to be shown at the Cobb gallery, 454 Boylston Street, Feb. 5-24.

REAL ESTATE

A transaction has just been closed on mercantile property located at 53 to 59 Elm Street, owned by George H. Pettie, consisting of 2168 square feet of land and a new six-story brick building. The total taxed value is \$154,600, of which \$75,800 is on the land. Joseph E. Worcester, trustee of the Sudbury Real Estate Trust, takes the title. In part payment for the property, the Sudbury Real Estate Trust transfers to Mr. Pettie, two six-story brick and stone apartment houses in Cambridge, situated at 282 to 290 Massachusetts Avenue and a lot of land, assessed together for \$68,000, of which \$19,882 is land value. Frederick O. Woodruff was the broker.

Another property sold consists of two large four-story brick mercantile houses located at 189 to 199 Hanover Street, corner 89 and 91 Cross Street, North End. The total taxed value is \$86,000, and \$75,400 of this amount is carried on 3261 square feet of land. Agnes F. Boursaud et al. conveyed title to Allen R. Frederick.

Title to the five-story brick building at 168-170 North Street has been conveyed to Flora M. Cangiano by Louise Di Gennaro, also the three-story brick building fronting on Keiths Alley alongside. These properties are assessed together for \$32,200 of which \$21,900 is carried on 3775 square feet of land.

CONSTRUCTION SUMMARIES

The following statistics of building and engineering operations in New England were compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

CONTRACTS AWARDED TO JAN. 31
1917.....\$14,801,000 1908.....\$3,950,000
1916.....11,646,000 1907.....10,012,000
1915.....7,554,000 1906.....6,015,000
1914.....16,870,000 1905.....4,057,000
1913.....10,342,000 1904.....4,407,000
1912.....9,140,000 1903.....6,504,000
1911.....8,952,000 1902.....6,485,000
1910.....9,423,000 1901.....5,280,000
1909.....10,412,000

CONTRACTS AWARDED JANUARY

1917.....\$14,801,000 1908.....\$4,137,000
1916.....10,336,000 1907.....10,587,000
1915.....7,708,000 1906.....6,015,000
1914.....15,827,000 1905.....3,842,000
1913.....11,239,000 1904.....4,574,000
1912.....9,140,000 1903.....5,887,000
1911.....8,536,000 1902.....6,485,000
1910.....8,707,000 1901.....3,992,000
1909.....9,569,000

SALE OF FARM AT NORFOLK

Arthur M. Little of Norfolk, Mass., has sold his farm, situated on Union, Sheare and King streets, to J. H. Thompson. There is a remodeled Colonial house of 10 rooms, good sized barn, large poultry plant, garage and cottage on the property. There are over 100 acres of land, of which 30 is tillable and the balance pasture and woodland. The farm has a large frontage on a pond situated on the southerly side of Union Street. The sale was made by Walter Channing Jr.

IN THE ROXBURYS

Title to the two three-story swell front brick apartment houses purchased by Thomas M. Smith some time ago from Louville V. Niles at 16 and 18 Center Street near John Elliot Square, Roxbury, has just been re-sold to Emma L. Coleman, deed completed through Samuel Tarplin. The taxed value is \$23,500, of which \$2800 is carried on 4665 square feet of land. George W. Fish has purchased from Fannie A. Thompson the two frame dwellings with 9708 square feet of land at 172 to 178 Blue Hill Avenue, corner of Fairbury Street, Roxbury. This estate is taxed for \$19,300, and the land carries \$8300 of it.

Papers have been passed in the sale of a dwelling house and lot at 354 Belgrade Avenue, corner of Anawan Avenue, West Roxbury, belonging to Frederick L. Bauer, and purchased by Carrie D. Bruce. This estate is assessed for \$4000, which includes \$1200 carried on 5786 square feet of land extending through to Montebello Street.

WOMEN'S CLUBS MEETING

The executive committee of the State Federation of Women's Clubs met at the Hotel Vendome yesterday and made plans for the meeting at Wakefield next Wednesday. The morning will be devoted to discussion of legislative measures, and Mrs. Florence Kelly, secretary of the National Congress League, will address the meeting in the afternoon. Over 1000 women are expected to be present and will be entertained by the Cosmos Club.

G. F. WILLIAMS A CANDIDATE

George Fred Williams is to be a candidate for delegate to the Constitutional convention. Yesterday he accepted the invitation of 200 Republican and Democratic in the Eleventh Congressional District to run as a representative of that district.

PUBLIC JUDGES
ART EXHIBITION
IN WASHINGTONSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A New York artist took first prize, and three Boston artists won high honors in the popular prize contest conducted by the Corcoran Gallery of Art which has just ended here. The outcome of the contest is rated by Director C. Powell Mininger of the gallery as a triumph of the efforts of the Corcoran institution to induce greater public interest in the paintings on exhibition there.

During the week of Jan. 8 the gallery invited the public of Washington to ballot on their choice of the best picture among the 500 or so being shown. Ballots were issued to each visitor at the entrance and collected as they left the building. Interest in the contest was widespread throughout the city and while it marked a radical departure for so conservative an institution as the Corcoran Gallery, the results fully justify the venture, it was said.

As a climax to the enterprise, the director invited representatives of the local newspapers to form a contest board and to count the ballots. The results were announced immediately. To Miss Lydia Field Emmet's painting, "Portrait of a Child," was accorded first honors. The painter is a New York woman and her painting was lent the gallery for this contest by Charles Hubert Johnson of Washington. It is a remarkable tribute to a growing sense of public art discrimination that the first prize was given to a painting of rare skill and delicacy, combined with a high technical excellence, as well as a strikingly fine choice of subject matter. The painting depicts a child of about nine, of rare beauty. It forms, in a superficial glance, a study in black and white and flesh tints, against an almost black background. The brushwork is well done, the composition is good, but most of all, the picture has an indefinable though definite quality calculated to force a strong appeal upon the lay mind.

On the other hand, it seems rather difficult to comprehend why so fine a painting as "The Housemaid," by William M. Paxton of Boston, was tied for third place in the popular fancy. Paxton has done a picture in "The Housemaid" which is one of the finest bits of technique in the entire gallery collection. It is consoling to observe, however, that the gallery purchased the picture for its permanent collection.

Against an almost drab background of wall, stands a housemaid, with feather duster tucked beneath her arm. Here is a splendid arrangement of blacks and whites against a well-chosen background. The face is delicate and admirably done. The subject stands reading a book from the library table. All about the painting is that solid richness of subdued, dull color, against which the vases of the library table afford a wonderful contrast in high lights.

The universal appeal of motherhood is probably responsible for the selection of Mrs. Marie Danforth Page's painting, called "Woman and Child." This painting was awarded second prize. There is little about the picture except expression, yet this is undoubtedly fine. The background consists of the conventional whites and pale tints of bedroom coloration, with a mother kneeling in the foreground against a pallet, whereon rests a starry-eyed baby. The baby is truly starry-eyed. The artist has caught the quality of infantile mischief and curiosity and the expression of the mother's face depicts the rather dolorous joy of the guardian, who seems to peer into the future, tracing the baby's career. These qualities predominate throughout the entire canvas and the universal attraction of "human interest" has been magnified to a startling degree.

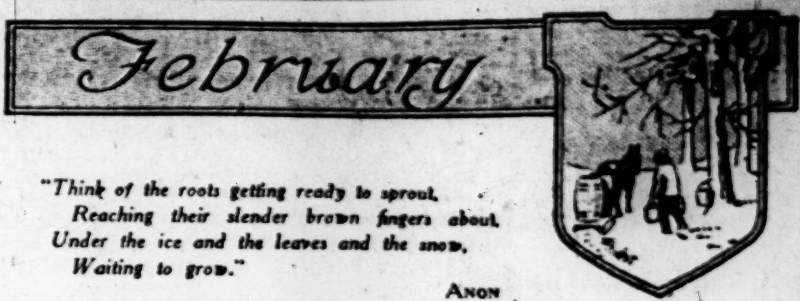
Edmund C. Tarbell of Boston, with his "Nell and Elsie," was tied for third place with Paxton. Beyond a popular appeal that lies vested in feminine beauty, either adorned or unadorned, there is not a great deal in the Tarbell picture which would give pause to the critic, yet the whole painting, which is thoroughly modern and which depicts two young women at the tea table, is strongly pleasing. The first prize winner was awarded \$200 by the gallery officials.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published: Havre St., 167, Ward 2; A. & M. Monica, Simpson & McCall; brick garage. Green St., 9-15, Ward 3; Bunker Hill Boys Club Association, O. A. Thayer; brick club building. Freeland St., 23, Ward 21; Kathryn A. White, E. T. Nott; frame dwelling. Lucerne St., 404-08-12, Ward 21; Arthur R. Belyea, Morton & Norfolk Realty Trust; frame dwelling. State St., 218, 67 Commerce St., Ward 5; Samuel Hammond Real Estate Trust; alter offices, etc. Hanover St., 140-142A, Marshall St., 6, Ward 5; E. C. Wiggin; alter mercantile. Temple Pl., 45-47, Ward 5; Fabian estate; alter store. Columbus Ave., 412, Ward 7; W. R. Potter, trustee; alter store and lodgings. Dover St., 16, Ward 6; Norman W. Ware; alter tenements.

NEW FRUIT SALES AGENCIES

SPOKANE, Wash.—Sales agencies will be maintained this year at Chicago, Minneapolis and Ft. Worth and arrangements also will be made to handle business in Butte, Dakota, California and Calgary, said Frank E. Nickels, executive secretary of the North Pacific Fruit Distributors, says the Chronicle. For two days representatives of the distributors were in session in Spokane, reviewing the year's results and planning work for next year.



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ANON

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PERSHING FORCE MOVEMENTS
EL PASO, Tex.—A report was brought here late yesterday by a soldier of the Sixteenth United States Infantry, who arrived at Columbus, N. M., from Mexico, that the Twenty-Fourth United States Infantry would cross the border early today and go into camp at Columbus. Two other enlisted men, who arrived from Columbus, said they had heard the same report at the camp of the Twenty-Fourth Infantry near Palomas.

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SENATOR LODGE URGES THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DEFENSES

(Continued from page one)

agreements which bring it to an end must embody terms which will create a peace that is worth guaranteeing and preserving, a peace that will win the approval of mankind, not merely a peace that will serve the several interests and immediate aims of the nations engaged. We shall have no voice in determining what those terms shall be, but we shall, I feel sure, have a voice in determining whether they shall be made lasting or not by the guarantee of a universal covenant; and our judgment upon what is fundamental and essential as a condition precedent to permanency should be spoken now, not afterwards, when it may be too late."

It will be observed that in this paragraph of his address the President says explicitly that the first condition precedent to any action for a league for peace must be the ending of the present war. He then declares that the treaties and agreements which bring the war to an end must create a peace which is worth guaranteeing and preserving. He says further that we shall have no voice in determining what those terms shall be, but that they can never be lasting or permanent unless they meet with our approval. It seems to me that this is equivalent to saying that we are to have no voice in what the terms of the peace which ends the present war shall be, but that at the same time the terms must be what we approve or we shall not be able to enter into any future league to preserve the peace of the world. In other words, our action is to be conditioned upon the terms of a peace which we have no voice in determining. If the belligerents when they come to make peace do not make all the terms satisfactory to us, they cannot look to us to aid in making that peace lasting and permanent. The President then goes on to lay down the general principles upon which the terms of the peace, in which we are to have no voice, shall be based if the peace thus obtained is to be a peace worth having.

In the first place, it must be a peace without victory. It is not quite clear just what this means, unless it is intended to be a declaration in the interest of one group of belligerents who, having abandoned the original hope of complete victory, wish to make peace in the most advantageous way now open to them. This interpretation must be at once dismissed, for it is not to be supposed for a moment that this can be the President's object, because we all know how devoted he is to neutrality—how it has been his belief from the beginning that it was the duty of the American people to be neutral even in their thoughts—and he is, of course, well aware that it is as easy to be unneutral in forcing a peace favorable to one side as it is to help one side against the other while war is raging.

Peace without victory can only mean therefore that neither side is to gain anything by the terms of peace through victory in the field, because if there are no victories on either side there can be neither gains nor losses in the final settlement except through the voluntary self-sacrifice and generosity of the combatants; in other words, all the lives have been given in this war, and all the money spent in vain, and Europe is to emerge from the conflict in exactly the same situation as when she entered it. It seems to me incredibly that people who have made such awful sacrifices as have been made by the belligerents should be content to forego the prospect of victory, in the hope of bringing the war to an end, with everything left just as it was. In such a result they might well think that all their efforts and losses, and all their miseries and sorrows, and sacrifices were a criminal and hideous futility. Both sides have been inspired by the hope of victory; both sides are still so inspired. Some of the belligerents, at least, believe that the one object of the war is to win a victory which will assure a permanent peace, and would regard a reproduction of the old conditions, with all their menacing possibilities, as something far worse than war. They are determined that the dark peril which has overshadowed their own lives and threatened the independence and very existence of their own countries shall not be permitted to darken the future and be a curse to their children and their children's children. For this they are fighting and suffering and dying. Perhaps they ought not to think in this way; perhaps they ought to feel as the President does. But we must deal with things as they are; we must uncover realities, and there is no doubt of the reality of the desire among many of the great nations of Europe to close this war with a victory which will give them a peace worth having, and not a mere breathing space filled with the upbuilding of crushing armaments, and then another and a worse war. Such, I think, is their point of view; but as a practical question for us, dealing with a condition on which we are to build a future league for peace to which we are to be a party, how are we going to provide that there shall be a peace without a victory? How are we to arrange that there shall be no victories? The President says that a peace won by victory would leave a bitter memory upon which peace terms could not rest permanently, but only as upon quicksand.

The peace of 1815 was a peace imposed upon France by the victorious Allies if ever such a thing happened in the history of mankind. There was an attempt to settle that Napoleonic war by a treaty "without victory" and between equals. The treaty was signed at Amiens on March 27, 1802. This "peace without victory" lasted exactly 13 months and 19 days, and then war came again and continued for 12 years, and was ended by a peace through victory of the most absolute kind, and that peace has lasted between England and France for a hundred years, and has never been broken. Our war with

Spain ended with a peace based on the complete victory of the United States by land and sea. There is no reason to suppose that because it was a peace obtained by victory it is not a lasting peace. I might cite other examples, but one affirmative instance is enough to shatter a universal negative. As the Frenchman said, "No generalization is ever completely true, not even this one." It is a little hasty, therefore, to say that no peace can endure which is the fruit of victory. The peace which lasts is the peace which rests on justice and righteousness, and if it is a just and righteous peace it makes no difference whether it is based on the compromises and concessions of treaties or upon victories in the field. But I return to and repeat the main question before I leave this point. If peace without victory is to be a condition precedent of lasting peace to be maintained by the covenant in which we are to take part, how are we practically to compel or secure the existence of such a condition?

The next condition precedent stated by the President without which we can have no peace that "can last or ought to last" is the universal acceptance of the idea that governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed and that any peace which does not recognize and accept this principle will inevitably be upset. Must the fact that any given government derives its power from the consent of the governed be determined by a popular vote or by the general acceptance by the people of the existing form of government? Who is to decide whether the principle is recognized under the different governments of the world with whom we are to form the league for peace "supported by the organized major force of mankind"? If the recognition of this principle is to be essential to the lasting peace which we are to support—and every American, of course, believes in and admires the principle—what is to be done about Korea, or Hindustan, or Alsace-Lorraine, or the Trentino, or the Slav provinces of Austria, or the Danish duchies? Does the government of Armenia by Turkey, with its organized massacres, rest on the consent of the governed, and if it does not, are we to take steps to remedy it, or is Turkey to be excluded from the league, or is the league to coerce Turkey to an observance of our principles? As a preliminary of the peace which we are to help enforce must we insist that it cannot exist if there are any people under any government who have been handed from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were property? I am not contesting the justice of the principle—far from it—but we may well ask how we are going to compel the adoption of that principle by other governments, and this is no idle question but a real and practical one which cannot be evaded. If we enter upon this most desirable reform of other nations, there may be people sufficiently malevolent to ask whether we secured Louisiana by a vote of the people of that territory, or California and other acquisitions from Mexico, or the Philippines, or Porto Rico, or even Alaska, where there were Russian inhabitants who were handed over for a price, very much like property or as serfs adscripti glebe.

The next condition precedent where I should like to "uncover the reality" is that to obtain a firm and lasting peace we must have "freedom of the seas." The President does not say whether it is the high seas or all seas. Let us assume that it is the high seas. The demand must apply either to time of war or time of peace, or both; but for many, many years there has been no interference with the freedom of the seas in time of peace. I think we may therefore assume again that the President's "freedom of the seas" must mean the freedom of the seas in time of war. Is the plan, then, to compel all nations to abandon the rights of belligerents to blockade a hostile port in time of war or to seize contraband going to their enemy? To attain this end we should have to begin by sweeping away all existing doctrines as to the rights of belligerents at sea in time of war—doctrines which were so widely extended in regard to contraband and blockade by the decisions of our own Supreme Court during our Civil War. These doctrines were established by us in the face of very general opposition and have been since accepted and acted upon by belligerents in other wars as the sound and strictest international rights. We should therefore have to begin at once by tearing down the fabric of law on this point which we ourselves created and built up.

In the Congressional Record of Jan. 26, on page 2376, there is a printed code prepared by a committee of the American Institute of International Law, which has been accepted by the institute and is to be presented to the 21 American republics. This code deals with the freedom of commerce, the rights and duties of belligerents, and the rights and duties of neutrals in time of war. The committee was appointed to deal with this subject on the suggestion of Mr. Lansing, and this code is the result of his right to infer that this code represents what the President meant by the freedom of the seas in his recent address, but it embodies in concrete form some of the supposed cases which I have just suggested to the Senate. To state the propositions of the code fully—still more to discuss its details—would occupy hours, and I have only minutes to spare; but what Mr. Temple said when he presented it covers, in a general way, the general purposes of the code. Mr. Temple said:

"The seas are already free in time of peace. The new code provides for the freedom of the seas in time of war. It abolishes blockade entirely, forbids interference with the mails, declares that merchant ships of the enemy, as well as those of neutrals, shall be free from capture, and abolishes the right of visit and search. Even vessels carrying contraband may in no case be confiscated or sunk under any pretext

whatever, though the contraband itself may be confiscated or destroyed by the captor."

These are the sweeping changes which I have just been imagining as possible, and this code, if adopted, would sweep away practically all the most important belligerent rights at sea which have hitherto existed, as well as the doctrines which we extended and laid down during our Civil War and the decisions of our Supreme Court. I do not suppose that there is any idea of overthrowing and sweeping away international law, the work of centuries, in regard to belligerent rights at sea during the present war, which began with the old system fully recognized by the world, and which could not now be altered except by an entire breach of neutrality if attempted by neutrals. I assume that this new code is to take effect after the war.

There are only two comments which I desire to make upon it. One is that if it embodies the freedom of the seas spoken of by the President in general terms, it would require for its enforcement the navies of all nations who were parties to the league for peace, for, if belligerents engaged in war rested their rights on existing law and long established usage they could only be brought into obedience to the new code by force, and, as I have already said, we should then, as a party to the league, be obliged by force of arms to take our share in preventing the exercise of these long-established rights. The conference of neutrals provided for in the code would be looked to for its maintenance, and the occurrences of the present war do not give us much hope that such a conference would be very effective in future wars.

My other comment is this: There has been no violation of the rights of neutrals so glaring as the planting of contact mines on the high seas. That is a method of destruction without warrant of international law or the customs and usages of nations. A contact mine is no respecter of persons. It is just as likely to destroy a perfectly innocent ship without contraband and on a perfectly innocent voyage as it is to destroy the warship of a belligerent. No greater attack upon the rights of neutrals could have been made than this planting of contact mines on the high seas. So far as I am aware no neutral has protested against it—certainly no neutral has protested effectively—and I observe with some surprise that in all this long code for the protection of neutral rights upon the seas in time of war there is not one word said to prevent the planting of contact mines upon the high seas. If this code represents the President's conception of the freedom of the high seas it is in this respect, at least, very imperfect. It will also be observed that in this code it is provided that—

"In important cases the conference may authorize severe measures against the belligerent or against the neutrals refusing to respect the rights and duties of neutrality. Such measures may be public blame, pecuniary indemnity, commercial boycott, and even the use of international force, to be determined by the conference."

So that whether or not a league for peace is created, under the conference of neutrals proposed by this code we should be obliged to take very strong measures for the enforcement of neutral rights as agreed to by the conference, and at the bidding of the majority of the conference we should be forced into war in order to compel the belligerents to obey our rules. Therefore this proposal does not differ in essence from the league for peace supported by the major force of mankind. Whether the cases which I have supposed or the new code suggested by the institute represent the freedom of the seas it would seem as if enforcement of this new doctrine would surely involve us, and those nations which sign the covenant with us, in every war which might occur between maritime nations.

Closely allied with this proposition for the freedom of the seas, the President tells us, is the limitation of armaments and the cooperation of the navies of the world in keeping the seas free and safe. This, as I have just pointed out, would involve the use of our Navy in any war where the belligerents saw fit to exercise their long-established rights. The limitation of armaments, although not made by the President a condition precedent for lasting peace, is treated by him as of great importance and opens up some very difficult questions. If all naval armaments are to be limited, or, still more, if they are to be abolished, the result would be to leave the Nation having the largest mercantile marine in complete control of the seas if war occurred, because, if there were no naval ships, the Nation which could arm and put afloat the greatest number of merchant vessels for naval purposes would, of course, be supreme in the absence of ships of war. Before entering upon the freedom of the seas, allied with the limitation of armaments, it would be well to consider whether the world would thereby be left under a system which, in time of war, would confer absolute power upon the Nation possessing the largest mercantile marine.

It will also be necessary for the firm and lasting peace which the league proposed by the President is to bring about that every great people now struggling toward a full development of its resources and its powers be assured a right of access to the sea. The President confines this important right to the "great people," which does not seem to harmonize entirely with his earlier proposition that there must be no difference, recognized or implied, between big nations and small, "between those which are powerful and those which are weak," or with the declaration that the equality of nations, upon which peace must be founded, must be an equality of rights. If the right of access to the sea is to be confined, as the President says, to "every great people," small nations are excluded. We have ample access to

two great oceans, so that this proposed reform of the President has the enormous advantage of being wholly altruistic. It is entirely for the benefit of others.

Coming down to the practical question, in order that we may obtain lasting peace are we to see to it that a direct right of way to Constantinople shall be secured to Russia that she may reach the Mediterranean, and to Germany, that she may have a direct route to Bagdad and the Persian Gulf? Must we see to it that if Italy regains the Trentino-Trieste shall be kept open so that Germany and Austria may have access to the Mediterranean, and are Serbia and Switzerland to be deprived of the right of way giving them access to the sea because they are small? Are we to bring the doctrine into the American Hemisphere and provide that Bolivia and Paraguay shall have direct access to the sea? Are we to carry the doctrine to Asia and make sure that Afghanistan has a right of way to the sea, or is Afghanistan excluded as a small power? It seems to me that this plan for securing free access to the sea to all the great nations of Europe, and still more to the nations, both great and small, would involve us in some very difficult questions, wholly aside our proper sphere of influence; and yet the President states this as one of the essentials for the lasting peace which we are to covenant to bring about.

The President says that he proposes, as it were, that the nations with one accord should adopt the doctrine of President Monroe as the doctrine of the world. In the effort which I am making to uncover the realities which lie behind the President's propositions, and to avoid "the soft concealments" to which he justly objects, I do not find it easy to determine precisely what is meant by making the doctrine of President Monroe the doctrine of the world. Let me begin by quoting the doctrine as stated by President Monroe. The Monroe Doctrine appears, as every one knows, in the President's annual message of Dec. 2, 1823. It is found in two separate passages. The first is connected with the statement made by the President as to the proposition of the Russian Government to arrange by negotiations the respective rights of the two nations upon the northwest coast of this continent. President Monroe then says:

"In the discussions to which this interest has given rise and in the arrangements by which they may terminate the occasion has been judged proper for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers."

The second declaration of the doctrine occurs in connection with that portion of the message devoted to South America, and to the purposes of the Holy Alliance, and is as follows:

"We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfavorable disposition toward the United States."

When we examine the message of 1823 it will be observed that the Monroe Doctrine is strictly local in its application; that is, it applies only to the American Hemisphere and is based on the theory that there are two spheres in the world which are entirely separate in their political interests. How are we to reframe the first portion of the Monroe Doctrine so as to give it a world-wide application? It asserts that the American continents are not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power. How is this proposition to be turned into a world doctrine?

If all the European powers accepted that doctrine and agreed with us that they would attempt no colonization here, we should have the recognition of a doctrine by European powers, but the doctrine would be exactly the same territory as before. How are we to make it a world doctrine in any other way? How are we to turn into a world doctrine President Monroe's second statement that he should regard it as an unfriendly act if any European power interfered with the independence of any American Government? Is the transformation to be effected by having Europe and Asia and Africa adopt a doctrine that there shall be no colonies established by any power on any of those great continents, and that if, for example, any European power should establish a new colony somewhere in Africa we should regard it as an unfriendly act? It has been said that the Monroe Doctrine has nothing to do with the rights of small or great powers as such. Its declared purpose was simply to protect the independence of all American states, great and small, from the interference of Europe and to prohibit European colonization. How can it be said that it concerns the rights of small states when Argentina and Brazil have taken control of Paraguay, when Chile has by force of arms annexed part of Peru, and when we took by conquest the larger part of Mexico, and no one, either at home or abroad, ever intimated that these acts constituted in any way an infraction of the Monroe Doctrine? The Monroe Doctrine de-

fined our position and defined nobody else's position, and if we are to extend that doctrine to the other nations the only sanction it could carry would be that we should regard colonization in all continents as an unfriendly act.

It seems to me unwise to entangle the question of what shall be done to make peace permanent after the conclusion of the present war with the peace which is to terminate this war. It confuses two wholly distinct questions, and is certainly injurious to the prospects of the success of any attempt to make the peace which comes at the end of this war permanent. It tends also to create ill-feeling toward the United States on one side or the other, and perhaps on both, and the influence of the United States in behalf of the future peace of the world will not be increased but will, I fear, be sadly diminished if we endeavor, directly or indirectly, to meddle with the terms of the peace which shall conclude the present war.

The chief practical result of international associations for the promotion of peace has taken the form of arbitrage for the arbitration of disputed questions. The subjects of these arbitrations have been limited and the submission of the nations to the international tribunals and their decisions has been purely voluntary. Much good has been obtained by voluntary arbitration. Many minor questions which a hundred years ago led to reprisals, and sometimes to war, have been removed from the region of armed hostilities and brought within the range of peaceable settlement. Voluntary arbitrations, which have gone on in steadily increasing number and in the promotion of which the United States has played a large, creditable and influential part, have now reached, as they were certain to do, their natural limits; that is, they have been made to cover in practice all the questions which can at present be covered by voluntary arbitration. The efforts which have been made to carry voluntary arbitration beyond its proper sphere—like our recent treaties involving a year's delay and attempting to deal with the vital interests of nations—are useless but by no means harmless. They are distinctly mischievous, because in time of stress and peril no Nation would regard them, and a treaty which cannot be or will not be scrupulously fulfilled is infinitely worse than no treaty at all. No greater harm can be done to the cause of peace between the nations than to make treaties which will not be under all conditions scrupulously observed. The disregard of treaties is a most prolific cause of war. Nothing has done more to envenom feeling in the present war or to prolong it than the disregard of the treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium and the further disregard of the Hague conventions, for this has implanted in the minds of men the belief that treaties bring no settlement and are not worth the paper upon which they are written; that the only security of peace is to be found in the destruction of the enemy and in placing an opponent in a physical condition where he is unable to renew war, because there is no assurance of safety in a duly ratified treaty.

If, then, voluntary arbitration and voluntary agreements, by convention or otherwise, without any sanction, have reached their limits, what is the next step? There is only one possible advance, and that is to put a sanction behind the decision of an international tribunal or behind an agreement of the nations; in other words, to create a power to enforce the decrees of the international courts or the provisions of the international agreements. There is no other solution. The peace and order of towns and cities, of states and nations, are all maintained by force. The force may not be displayed—usually there is no necessity for doing so—but order exists in our towns, in our cities, in our states, and in our nations, and the decrees of our courts are enforced solely because of the existence of overwhelming force behind them.

It is known that behind the decrees of the courts of the United States there is an irresistible force. If the peace of the world is to be maintained as the peace of a city or the internal peace of a nation is maintained, it must be maintained in the same way—by force. It makes no difference whether that force is expressed by armies and navies, or by economic coercion, as suggested by Sir Frederick Pollock.

Everyone must feel, as I do, the enormous importance of securing some way the peace of the world and relieving the future of humanity from such awful struggles as that which is now going on in Europe, but if the only advance is to be made through the creation of an international force we are brought face to face with the difficulties of that system. The President sees this clearly. He proposes that we should adhere to a league for peace and then says:

"It will be absolutely necessary that a force be created as a guarantor of the permanency of the settlement so much greater than the force of any nation now engaged or any alliance hitherto formed or projected that no nation, no probable combination of nations could face or withstand it. If the peace presently to be made is to endure, it must be a peace made secure by the organized major force of mankind."

Nothing could be plainer, or more direct than that statement, and if we are to advance from the voluntary stage it must be, as the President says, by a league for peace behind which is the organized major force of mankind. I fully agree with the President that if we are to have a league such as he describes and are to enforce peace it must be done in just the way he has stated. As a general proposition nothing could be more attractive for those who desire the peace of the world. I confess that when I first began to consider it some two years ago it presented great attractions to me, but the more I have thought about it the more serious the

difficulties in the way of its accomplishment seem to be. This is a matter which cannot be determined by verbal adherence to a general principle. Everything here depends upon the details. In the first place, a league to enforce the peace of the world and create a major force of mankind to carry out the purposes of the league, must be made by treaty or convention among the nations agreeing. The agreement must be of the most solemn and binding kind. When disputes arise among nations, whether such nations are members of the league or not, those disputes must either be determined by an international tribunal created by the treaties agreed to by the members of the league, or they must be settled by representatives of the league after due consideration. So far all is simple.

It is no new thing to create international tribunals or to make agreements as to methods to be employed in war, the rights of neutrals, and the many other subjects now covered by the voluntary Hague conventions. The first difficulty comes when the league is confronted by the refusal of a nation involved in dispute with another nation to abide by the decision of the league when that decision has been rendered by an international tribunal, or in any other way. Submission to such a decision can only be compelled as submission to a decision of the court is compelled—by force—in this case the organized major force of mankind. If, therefore, a decision has been made in a dispute between nations by the tribunal and authority of the league, all the members of the league are bound by their treaties to contribute their share toward the enforcement of the decision, and if the recalcitrant nation resists, it means war and the vindication of the power of the league which has the control of the major force of organized mankind. The authorities of the league would, of necessity, have the power to call on every member of the league to send out its quota to the forces of the league and the nations forming the league would find themselves, of necessity, involved in war.

The first question that would occur to any one of us is what the numbers of the league force will be. I will not venture a guess myself, but I will quote the opinion of Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, the distinguished historian, a close student and high authority on all American policies and a most friendly critic of the President's address. In a very interesting article in the New York Times of Jan. 23, 1917, Professor Hart says:

"He (the President) does incline toward the general plan which is pushed by the League to Enforce Peace. For, he says, 'It will be absolutely necessary that a force be created as a guarantor of the permanency of the settlement so much greater than the force of any nation now engaged, or any alliance hitherto formed or projected, that no nation, no probable combination, could face or withstand it.' If that means anything definite, it means an international police force of not less than 5,000,000 men, in which the share of the United States would be at least 500,000."

There is the estimate of a dispassionate and competent observer. Will it be worth while to pause a moment before we commit ourselves to an army of 500,000 men, to be held ready for war at the pleasure of other nations in whose councils we shall have but one vote if we are true to the President's policy of the equality of nations?

Arrangements would have to be made for the command of the forces of the league, and that commander would have to be taken from some one of the signatory nations. The quota or units of the international Army and Navy would have to be inspected at least annually. The inspectors would be of necessity officers of the league's army and navy. Are we ready to have our Army and Navy inspected and reported upon at regular intervals by the officers of foreign services? It may be said by those who wish to have the world's peace assured by force, without using phantoms of unpleasant possibilities? My reply is that they are not phantoms, but simply the realities which it is our duty to uncover and upon which the whole scheme is founded.

You can not make effective a league for peace, "supported by the organized major force of mankind," by language or high-sounding phrases, which fall so agreeably upon the ears, when there is no thought behind it. The forces of the league must consist of an army and navy. They must have rifles and machine guns and cannon, battleships and battle cruisers, submarines and aeroplanes, and all the terrific machinery of modern war. They must have men to man their ships and fight their guns, and these men must be officered and commanded. Then when they order these forces to move they can enforce peace, and they will do it by war, if necessary, in which each member of the league must bear its part. Representatives of the league would thus be vested with the authority to make war and to put the league forces under the control of some commander whom they should select.

If we are to adhere to the principle of the equality of nations laid down by the President, each nation, great and small, having equality of rights, would have an equal voice in the decision of the league, and a majority would set the forces of the league in motion. It might happen that the majority would be composed of the smaller and weaker nations, who, if they are to have equality of rights, would thus be enabled to precipitate the greater nations into war, into a war perhaps with one of the greatest nations of the league. In the present state of human nature and public opinion it is probable that any nation will bind itself to go to war at the command of other nations and fur-

nish its army and navy to be disposed of as the majority of other nations may see fit? It seems to me that it is hardly possible, and yet in what other way can we come to the practical side of this question? In what other way are you to enforce the decisions of the league?

If you undertake to limit the questions of disputes between nations which the league shall decide, you will not be able to go beyond the limits already imposed in voluntary arbitration and there will be no need of force. If a real advance is to be made, you must go beyond those limitations, you must agree to submit to the decision of the league questions which no nation will now admit to be arbitrable. You would be compelled, if a decree of the league were resisted, to go to war without any action on the part of Congress and wholly on the command of other nations.

The policy of the United States hitherto has been the policy laid down by Washington, and its corollary expressed in the message of President Monroe. Washington declared that we had a set of interests separate from those of Europe and that European political questions did not concern us. Monroe declared that we had a set of questions which did not concern Europe, and that, as we did not meddle with Europe, Europe must not meddle with us. These doctrines were approved and stated with great force and explicitness by Jefferson. From the time of their enunciation these policies have been followed and adhered to by the United States.

The wisdom of Washington's policy, supplemented by that of Monroe, has been demonstrated by the experience of more than a century, and this at least must be said, that we should not depart from it without most powerful reasons and without knowing exactly where that departure would lead. We are now invited to depart from it by giving our adherence to a league for peace when the present war closes, without knowing how far it is proposed to go or what is to be demanded of us. If an effective league for peace among the nations is to be made it must be one backed by the force which the President has described. Are we prepared to commit ourselves to a purely general proposition without knowing where we are going or what is to be demanded of us, except that we shall be compelled to furnish our quota of military and naval forces to the service of a league in which we shall have but one voice? We are asked to place ourselves in a position where our military forces could be used for war by the decree of other nations. This would be a very momentous step.

The first service which the United States can render to the cause of peace is to preserve its own. I do not mean within its own borders, but to preserve its peace with the other nations of the earth. This can be done in only one way—by the most absolute and scrupulous observance of every treaty or agreement that we enter into; by the termination of all treaties for arbitration, which we know well we should not under certain conditions and in time of stress regard, for no such war-breeding treaties ought to cumber the ground; and, lastly, by the establishment of such national defenses, both by land and sea, as to insure our country, so far as it can be done, from wanton attack.

When we have taken steps to insure our own peace and have national defenses sufficient for that purpose, the next step, if we are to become members of this league for peace would be to put our national forces, or a portion of them, at the disposition of the league under conditions established by the terms of the treaty which creates the league. If we are not prepared to take these obligations, if we are not ready to submit questions which we consider of vital interest to the decision of the league; if we are not fully prepared to carry out all our obligations which a league for peace would necessarily require, we had better restrict ourselves to the voluntary arbitration, which we know can be carried out, until the people of the United States are ready to go further.

Let us beware how we take any steps which may precipitate this country and the people who are to come after us, and whose inheritance it is, into dangers which no man can foresee. We cannot secure our own safety or build up the lasting peace of the world upon peace at any price. The peace of the world, to be enduring, must be based on righteousness at any cost.

SEWING PROPOSED IN PLACE OF MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The elimination of music from the grammar school course of study and the substitution of sewing and manual arts was recommended at a recent meeting of the Board of Education by a committee representing the Parent-Teacher Association. Mrs. W. O. White said vocational training was based on sound economic grounds, and urged the board to take steps to make education more practical, that every boy might become economically independent. Mrs. W. A. Kincaid told of the formation of a girls' sewing class at one of the schools last year. Forty-two girls joined the club, and so enthusiastic were the members that meetings were held throughout the summer.

COMMUNITY PAGEANT

A community pageant for East Boston is being arranged by the East Boston Home Club for presentation on March 1 and 2. On Feb. 6, Owen D. Evans will give an illustrated lecture on continuation schools before the members.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Marion Leroy Burton, president of Smith College, Northampton, Mass., has accepted the unanimous offer, by the regents of the University of Minnesota, of the presidency of that institution, and will assume the duties of his new office next July. He has three predecessors in the Western post. President Burton has had formal connections with Yale University. He is a native of Iowa, grew up a farmer's boy, and found his way to Minneapolis, where, in a measure, he was dependent on self-support. Ways and means were found to send him to Carleton College, at Northfield, Minn., where he made a record of fine character and unusual scholastic ability. Then followed a period of school teaching, ordination to the ministry in the Congregational denomination, and service on the faculty of the Yale Divinity School, New Haven, Conn. He was called to be pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims, in Brooklyn, N. Y., over which the famous Richard Salter Storrs had been pastor, and it was there that the trustees of Smith College found him. In 1909, and induced him to accept the presidency of the institution. He began his service at Northampton in 1910, after a year spent in study in Europe. His record as an administrator has been admirable, and under his care the college has grown in endowment, in number of faculty, in student body, and in breadth of institutional ambition and service. While Minnesota offers more, pecuniarily, than does Smith, and also provides a very much larger field of civic and pedagogic activities than can the New England college for women, it may be doubted whether President Burton would have left Northampton if he had not felt the sentimental call of a city and a State which had meant so much to him in his early career. He is an orator of much power, a thinker and author of repute in the educational world, and is personally attractive.

Everett Colby, who is joining with George W. Perkins in calling on the chairman of the Republican National Committee of the United States for a conference of the committee to define the party's future attitude on issues now before the Nation, is a graduate of Brown University, who, after settling in his native State, New Jersey, following graduation, entered vigorously into political activities as a reformer. In 1912, when the Progressive Party was formed, he became a State leader in that organization. In the recent presidential campaign he was prominent among the followers of Mr. Roosevelt, who went back into the Republican fold.

Joseph Leiter of Chicago and Washington, who has been elected president of the Army League of the United States, is a capitalist of much wealth, who has large investments in railway and banking concerns, and is held responsible for strategic moves in the grain markets of Chicago and the Middle West. He was graduated from Harvard University in 1891, and at once took up business administration in Chicago. The Army League was one of the first of the "preparedness" organizations established after the outbreak of the war. Its main purpose is to give support to the desires of the regular army, especially to those of the general staff.

Professor Gilbert Murray is regarded by many as Britain's unofficial ambassador to the United States. Whether with official authority or not, he has done important work in making clear to the American public the issues of the war. Professor Murray has been regius professor of Greek at Oxford since 1908, a post which he also occupied in Glasgow University from 1889 to 1899. Nevertheless, Professor Murray is far from confining his attention to his writings on classical subjects, and brings to every subject he touches, particularly foreign politics, a freshness of outlook which makes his writings readable as well as learned. He has written mainly on classical subjects, but his books include "Liberalism and the Empire" (part author), 1900, and an important book, published in 1915, entitled "The Foreign Policy of Sir Edward Grey." In 1914 Professor Murray was made a trustee of the British Museum. It is interesting to note, in a writer who is particularly English, that he is a native of New South Wales, being the son of Sir Terence Aubrey Murray, president of the Legislative Council of New South Wales.

Foster Waterman Stearns, who has been chosen by the Board of Trustees of the Massachusetts State Library to be librarian, is now librarian of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. He was graduated from Amherst College in 1903, and later won a master's degree at Harvard. Then he entered the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York City, and there fitted himself for the ministry. But in 1913 he turned to library work, and joined the staff of the Boston Museum.

R. S. White of Montreal, who has become chief editorial writer on the Montreal Gazette, for the past 21 years has been Collector of Customs in Montreal. He is a native of Peterboro, his father being a well-known Conservative. Sir Thomas White, a colleague of Sir John Macdonald, after graduation from McGill University, young White went on the staff of the Gazette, and later became editor-in-chief. He also entered politics, and for several years sat in the House of Commons for Cardwell. Since 1895 he has been in the customs service.

PUNISHED FOR DISLOYALTY
TORONTO, Ont.—An unusual case was disposed of recently by Magistrate Radenbush of Barrie when he found Arthur Watson guilty of uttering language calculated to dissuade any man enlisted or liable for military service from the performance of any duty, which he is required by law to perform, says the Mail and Empire. Watson is the head of the Pentecostal Mission.

"CUMULATIVE" SUFFRAGE BILL IS INTRODUCED

Representative Murray of Oklahoma Has Unique Plan for Extending Vote

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A "cumulative" suffrage amendment was introduced in the National House today by Representative William H. Murray of Oklahoma, who spoke on the measure, in part, as follows:

"My conception of national suffrage, even for men, is that it is unwise. There exists no provision of the Federal Constitution for national suffrage except the indirect provision of the amendments growing out of the Civil War, and this was a mistake. But in the event of the adoption of national woman's suffrage the policy of the founders of the Government will have been changed."

"Foreseeing this possibility, resulting ultimately in universal suffrage, without respect to race or sex, rather than make further direct resistance, I offer a policy to circumscribe national suffrage. I, therefore, offer as a substitute to the 'Susan B. Anthony Amendment' the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which has in basic support the foregoing fundamental principles governing the electorate. That amendment would read as follows:

"Every citizen of the United States over 21 years of age shall be a legal voter in all the elections in the several States of the United States and entitled to cast one vote as such legal voter; and every such legal voter who is lawfully married and who has lived continuously with his or her spouse for at least 12 months prior to any election in any State shall in addition be entitled to the extra vote; and every such legal voter who is head of a family and having at least two minor children depending upon him or her for support and education shall be entitled to one extra vote; and every such legal voter who has been educated or who has mastered the curriculum (which curriculum shall be uniform throughout the United States) up to and including the eighth grade fixed for schools, academies and colleges, shall be entitled to one extra vote; and every such legal voter who hereafter shall have served in the naval or military forces of the United States in any war against a foreign enemy and shall have been honorably discharged shall be entitled to one extra vote."

"The several States shall have power to provide, as a condition of voting, for registration of all legal voters, classifying them with reference to the number of votes to which each may be entitled; and may prescribe as a condition of such registration residence in the State, county, and precinct in which such legal voter desires to vote; provided, that the several States shall have the power to limit suffrage or disfranchise idiots or insane persons and all persons supported in lame houses or other asylums at public expense; persons of debauched, vicious or licentious habits, and persons convicted of crime; provided, that no citizen of the United States shall be denied the right of suffrage on account of sex, nativity, religion, race or previous condition of servitude."

BRITISH FARMERS AND WOOL PURCHASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—The Central Advisory Committee on Wool Purchases has brought to the notice of farmers two orders of the Army Council published in the London Gazette of Dec. 29 in which it was stated that farmers still holding wool in their possession were to sell it to the Government as soon as possible. In normal times the collection of the annual wool clip takes the better part of 12 months and in some instances farmers are accustomed to carry over their wool into next season in the hope of obtaining a better price for it. In view of the steps taken by the Government this year to collect and purchase wool, the collection of the clip has been proceeded with faster than usual, so that at the end of 1916 more than 85 per cent of the wool in the United Kingdom had been purchased and paid for by the Government, a large portion of which had already gone into consumption for military and other essential purposes.

The two army orders referred to rendered any farmers holding their wool with the idea of obtaining a better price after January, 1917, liable to prosecution under the Defense of the Realm Act and in addition to forfeit their right to interest on their wool, from Aug. 1, to the date of payment. The same provision, of course, applies also to any wool held, of the 1915 or previous clips, and the farmers must furnish full particulars of their stocks to the District Executive Officer for Wool Purchase in his area. The Central Advisory Committee have also emphasized the fact that the price paid by the Government is not 35 per cent over the price paid by the individual farmer in 1914, but is in accordance with the fixed schedule of prices and drawn up by the Central Advisory Committee and adapted to each district by the local advisory committee on the average prices in June and July, 1914, with the addition of 35 per cent. A farmer has the right, in bona fide instances, if he deems the valuation put upon his wool by the authorized merchant, as unfair, to communicate with the District Executive Officer and the local advisory committee.

AUTOIST PAYS \$200 FINE
WORCESTER, Mass.—A fine of \$200 was paid in Supreme Civil Court yesterday, by George L. Drury, Dana, who pleaded guilty to a charge of operating an automobile in Athol, Oct. 23, while under the influence of liquor.

NOTES ON POLITICS

National Republican Committeeman Charles B. Warren of Michigan has declared in favor of an aggressive campaign in order that the party may enter the 1920 fight with the best possible advantage. He urges close cooperation with the Republican congressional committees.

An interesting feature in the history of the French Chamber and Senate during the past two years is the way in which the Government has steadily refrained from exercising its constitutional right of "closing the session." Since December, 1914, any breaks that have occurred in the sittings have been voted by the chambers themselves. When the chambers "resumed" their sittings, a short time ago, there had, of course, been no break in the continuity of the work. The session technically came to an end one evening, and the chambers "resumed" next day.

The plan of giving women all the suffrage they can get in a state without a constitutional amendment, which in Illinois allowed some 800,000 women a vote for President last fall, is finding favor in other commonwealths. North Dakota led the way in this year's lawmaking by joining Illinois in this scheme of limited suffrage. Indiana is now getting ready to consider it, and there was talk of following it in Ohio. At the present time it looks as if the women of South Dakota were going to have another chance for full suffrage in a referendum on a constitutional amendment. The Illinois plan is far from being all that could be desired, as witness the attempts of the leading suffragists to get complete enfranchisement.

Very much heartened by the encouragement given the women voters on nearly all hands, Illinois women are now working away at the Legislature in the next move for full suffrage. A division in the ranks as to the best means has appeared. Mrs. Grace Wilson Trout, president of the Illinois Equal Rights Association, and Mrs. John McGraw of Glenwood, Ill., chairman of the legislative committee of the same body, have been on duty at the State Capitol ever since the General Assembly convened. The influence of this powerful suffrage organization has been thrown to a constitutional convention, in which the women expect to have a suffrage proposition, to be voted on separately. Another movement is led by Mrs. Catherine Vaughn McCulloch, the first woman nominated for presidential elector in the United States. Mrs. McCulloch thinks that the proper thing to do is to put the question immediately before the State by a constitutional amendment. Even if defeated, which she admits is probable, the educational value, she avers, would be worth it. Under Mrs. Trout's plan woman suffrage complete could not come for nearly four years, at the earliest. She insists that this time is necessary for thorough organization of the State and proper financing of the suffrage campaigns, declaring that the great reason for the failure of the suffrage amendments elsewhere has been inadequate preparation.

An amendment to the New York State Constitution has been proposed that would limit the right to vote to those who can read and write English. Estimates place the number of illiterates in the State of more than 15 years of age at 360,000, and most of those of a voting age are said to live in New York City. The amendment, if passed, would, therefore, be expected to weaken Tammany's vote in the city.

The Committee on Territorial Affairs of the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu does not approve of the bill recently introduced in Congress by Delegate Kuhl Kalamanaole, providing that the Governor and the Territorial Secretary be chosen by election instead of appointment by the President. While the committee favors "home rule," it believes both these officers should be appointed by the Chief Executive of the Nation, but that they must have been residents of the Territory for at least five years before appointment.

In an editorial on the Army, the Florida Times-Union, one of the most influential newspapers in the State, expresses the opinion that both the Army and the Navy could "easily be kept up to their proper strength and improved in efficiency if we would begin by throwing the military and naval academies into the scrap heap." This newspaper continues: "They might be maintained as private military or naval schools, open to all who wish to attend them, and who are willing to pay for tuition. The army and navy schools maintained by the Government should be the Army and Navy. The road to a commission in the Army and Navy should be through the recruiting offices. No man should command who is not willing to serve. The uniform of the Army and Navy would not then be a badge of servitude, but a mark of training for the higher positions in the military and naval service."

A strong effort is to be made in the North Carolina Legislature at the present session, to put into effect the Australian ballot law. The fact that the State-wide primary conforms to this system is taken as an index to the popular idea on this method of voting, and it is believed that the law could be put into effect generally without great difficulty.

An amendment to the State Constitution providing for equal suffrage in Arkansas has been introduced in the Legislature.

HARVARD WOMAN'S CLUB
The Boston Harvard Woman's Club, composed of women who have near relatives holding Harvard degrees, held a meeting yesterday. Mrs. George Minot Baker spoke of the work of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.

ARGENTINA AND CHILE CELEBRATE MOUNTAIN BATTLE

Pass in Andes Mountains Scene of Famous Conflict of One Hundred Years Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
VALPARAISO, Chile.—An elaborate celebration is being arranged by Chile and Argentina for Feb. 12, the one hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Chacabuco. This battle was fought in the pass of the Andes Mountains from which the encounter takes its name, and the victory of the allied Chilean and Argentine forces, under command of Gen. Jose de San Martin and Gen. Bernardo O'Higgins, opened the way for the patriots to Santiago and enabled them to drive the army of Spain back into Peru.

The celebration will take the form of a series of pilgrimages or marches. These will start from the cities of Mendoza and San Juan, on the Argentine side of the Andes, and proceed by different routes, like the armies which participated in the actual campaign a hundred years ago, until all columns converge upon the field of Chacabuco. There will be elaborate ceremonies to commemorate the significance of the struggle which followed the earlier convergence of armies at the same point.

The forces that are to constitute the "armies" of this great commemorative pageant, or review, will be drawn from the regular organizations of infantry, cavalry and artillery; from the military and naval schools, from the students and faculties of the colleges, and various civil organizations, in addition to which the Boy Scouts will be mobilized, to the number of about 5000.

There are, also, plans for the dedication of special monuments and tablets in Mendoza and at historic points in the mountain approaches to the battlefield. The general interest in the festivities will be aided further by competitions in shooting, military and athletic sports, an international aviation meet, and numerous official assemblies and banquets.

Argentina and Chile have both been giving much time and attention to these preparations for the past two or three months, and every effort has been made to bring the significance of the coming centenary home to the masses of the people in both countries.

There has been a particular effort, also, to emphasize the national note in what has been planned, rather than to allow the festivities to proceed merely as municipal or local activities.

FORMER GOVERNOR FOSS IN CHICAGO
CHICAGO, Ill.—Former Governor Eugene N. Foss of Massachusetts was the principal speaker last evening at a "dry dollar dinner" given by the Chicago Dry Federation here. His main point and one that received the most applause was that when the European war ends the great problems that will arise cannot be solved by a tariff, but must be worked out by sober nations. Mr. Foss said in part:

"The friends and adherents of no license are by no means discouraged at the result in Boston at the last election. The effort on the part of the liquor interests was greater than ever before. They enlisted aid from all over the country, for, had Boston gone 'dry,' the effect upon legislation pending at the capital at this time would have been crushing to them. Let us be thankful that Boston was not needed to aid the national legislation which has gone forward with such strides."

"There were other exceptional reasons why the 'wet' vote in Boston increased. It was very evident that the religious issue entered very largely into the campaign, and certain elements were not disposed to cooperate on that line."

"The Webb-Kenyon decision will have a profound effect upon all prohibition legislation throughout the country. The execution of the law will not only be immediate and direct, but new and more drastic legislation is bound to follow."

MERCHANT SHIP BUILDING OF WORLD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Bureau of Navigation, Department of Commerce, from various unofficial sources entitled to credence, estimates that the merchant shipping built in the world during the calendar year 1916 numbered 2505 vessels of 1,899,943 gross tons, while during the same period 1149 vessels of 2,082,683 gross tons were lost through war causes, a net reduction of about 200,000 gross tons or one half of one per cent of the world's merchant shipping, which comprised 48,683,136 gross tons according to Lloyd's Register in June, 1916.

The construction of merchant ships for 1916 may be divided as follows: built in the United States, 1213 vessels, 560,239 gross tons; built in United Kingdom and British Dominions 510 vessels, 619,336 tons; built in other foreign countries 782 vessels, 720,368 tons; total 2505 vessels, 1,899,943 tons.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY HONORED
Frederick G. Katzmann, district attorney of Norfolk and Plymouth counties, was the guest of honor at a dinner at the Hotel Westminister last evening. Among the guests and speakers were Governor McCall, Atty.-Gen. Henry C. Attwill, Charles G. Burrill, State Treasurer; Chief Justice John A. Aiken of the Superior Court, and four of Mr. Katzmann's predecessors as District Attorney, Judge Everett C. Bumpus, Harvey H. Pratt, Asa P. French and Robert O. Harris.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Mexico's Constituent Congress
WISCONSIN STATE JOURNAL—

Mexico is not wholly consumed with raids and revolutions. A most significant congress is being held at the little city of Queretaro, only 167 miles north of Mexico City—a peaceful, deliberative congress of civilians. This congress represents the awakening of a conscious middle class never before apparent in the administration of Mexico. And this is the most hopeful aspect of the so-called "Constituent Congress." Indicative of the temper of this gathering was its wire in reply to Carranza's request that they postpone the date of convening to allow him to reach Queretaro; the laconic reply, "It is against the law," was the first sign that consideration of the law was to be placed above the authority of any leader. The "Constituent Congress" is not a political body but a scientific congress, drawn from the middle class of society to which the Mexican revolution has given birth—to revise the old Constitution of 1857, make a thorough study of it and introduce the many necessary reform measures for which the present revolution has been waged. It is an attempt to bring Mexico's laws up to date and to place the Nation in the line of march with the rest of the world. That Mexico understands her problems and her needs and if given the chance can work out her own salvation seems assured by the nature of the program of reforms outlined by General Carranza in his call to this "Constituent Congress."

Wrong Discrimination
TOPEKA CAPITAL—Cities of the first class in Kansas have for years possessed the right to separate the races in their schools, and Kansas City has the additional right, exclusively to separate them in high schools. Now a bill is pending in the Legislature to permit separation of white and colored children in the schools of cities of the second class. Since the larger cities have long had this power it cannot very well be opposed in its extension to small cities. But on grounds of expediency the Legislature should go slow in this direction. We may show race discrimination in Kansas, but we cannot afford to do so in our laws, nor to deprive colored children of rights of education. When Kansas gets to that point, if it ever does, it will be a mark of degeneracy from its shining record of the past that every patriotic Kansas citizen will hope may never be recorded. We must give the colored children full educational rights, and we commit a crime against our own history when we descend to any lower standard.

Fighting the Car Shortage
DETROIT FREE PRESS—There is an undoubted car shortage in the railroad equipment of the United States. Why this is the case is a long story, compressible into two sentences: The cars have not been built fast enough by the roads because of financial stringency, and the business of the Nation has grown phenomenally in the past two years. But the railroads are not ignoring the situation, nor are they letting it go by default. The announcement of the Southern Pacific railway that it will immediately build in its Pacific Coast shops 4000 box and flat cars—wholly from Pacific Coast materials, by the way—and will add 2700 new refrigerator cars to be provided by the Pacific Fruit Express Company, is evidence that the railroad chiefs are doing and preparing to do their best to cope with conditions. Of course, the present situation all over the country is vexatious to business men and to their clientele. But that it will certainly be relieved, and that in a normal and legitimate way, is a pleasing prospect for the immediate future.

Men Who Hold Office
SPOKANE (Wash.) CHRONICLE—The Washington State Federation of Labor took a stand for clean politics and efficient government when it adopted a legislative report at its convention in Everett Wednesday favoring the elimination of party designation on State, county and city ballots. The Federation has shown by this act that it is not controlled by party men, and that it is honestly attempting to assist the State in progress toward more efficient administration of its affairs. Its influence thrown on the side of nonpartisanship, can be a powerful agent in giving Washington this desired reform. The sooner cities, counties and the State are freed of the party-made tickets and party-controlled elections, the sooner will personal fitness be the controlling rule of officeholding. The nonpartisan ballot will put every candidate on his record, tear away the party cloak and assure the State and its governmental units of a more uniformly efficient type of officeholders.

ST. LOUIS LICENSES ARE GROWING FEWER
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—That this city is becoming dryer is evidenced by the falling off in the number of saloon licenses issued by the excise commissioner. The number issued for the six months period beginning Jan. 1 is 2180. Last year at this time 2272 licenses had been granted, showing a decrease at the present time of 92 saloons.

Excise officials say they are unable to account for the reduction but prohibition supporters say it is because the dry movement is gaining such headway that the saloon business rapidly is becoming unprofitable.

The J. L. Hudson Co.
"Grows With Detroit"
188-90 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

CASTLE HATS

A gay array of quite adorable frivolous hats; very smart and dashy lines combined with most unusual colors; models range from \$9.50 to \$25.

One huge be-ribboned creation of brightened brown or subdued yellow is formed of narrow ribbons with a tulle brim. \$9.50.

Another inexpensive Castle hat is of rose straw—rather a conservative semi-sailor shape trimmed with splashy gold, blue, rose and black striped ribbon. \$9.50.

The smartest little shape of Bangkok straw is set off with a stunning small jet ornament and a band of gros-grain ribbon, which is sewed

loosely around the edge and falls gracefully a tiny bit over the brim; in rose, green, tan and old blue. \$13.50.

Very summery are the Castle hats, which are mostly be-ribboned—or straw or satin combinations.

One unique model is a straw trimmed with cut out plush scrolls which are apparently carelessly pasted over the hat. The blue hats are ornamented with green plush scrolls—the brown with red, the natural with Alice blue. \$15.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET HAS DECIDEDLY UNSTABLE TONE

Short Covering Gives Temporary
Strength to Prices, but Movement
Is Very Erratic—Prices
Very Weak at the Close

Stock prices in New York reflected the tension and uncertainty of the situation in the early dealings today in decided irregularity. There was little to reassure traders, and, although there was sufficient buying at the opening to push quotations up somewhat, the advance was far from stable and lower figures soon prevailed. United States Steel common finally eased off nearly a point, with intermittent rallies of a small fraction. American Beet Sugar was strong. American Locomotive rose 1½ points and then lost a point. The list was more or less typical of the whole, with the gains of varying degrees.

The Boston market in the first few minutes acted much as did the New York list. Gulf common opened up nearly two points, but it was not long before it was off three points. Some of the coppers had a firmer tone than yesterday. Swift was a point lower.

Steel common was down a full point late in the first half hour. Both markets were extremely uneven.

The sugar stocks became conspicuously strong during the forenoon. American Beet Sugar opened up 4 points at 8½ and sold well above 91 before midday. It was thought that the buying was on the report that an extra dividend would be declared by the directors at their meeting this afternoon. Cuba Cane Sugar opened off ½ at 38, receded to 37½ and then advanced more than 2 points. Covering of shorts helped to strengthen prices generally but there were many reactions and the tone throughout the first half of the session was very uncertain. Among the stocks to record good net gains at midday were Central Leather, Inspiration, Marine Commercial and preferred and Texas Company.

U. S. Steel was off ¼ at the opening at 102½. It declined to 101½, advanced to 104 and receded a point before midday. Utah Copper opened up ¼ at 104, declined to 102½, advanced to 106½ and then receded nearly 2 points.

Mohawk opened off ½ in Boston at 77½ and advanced 2 points. Old Dominion was up 2 points at the opening at 59. It dropped to 57 and recovered a point before midday. Lake Copper, Copper Range, Calumet & Arizona and Pond Creek Coal were higher. Boston Elevated sold off 2 points to 73. Gulf common opened up 1½ at 99, declined to 96, rose to 99½ and receded 1½ before midday.

Stocks again moved downward in the early afternoon. At the beginning of the last hour the general tone was weak. The rails were the weakest features, some substantial losses having been sustained. Steel was well under the opening price. The local market also was weak.

New York total sales, 1,295,100 shares; \$4,249,000 bonds.

CHICAGO BOARD

Reported by C. F. G. W. Eddy, Inc.

Wheat—	Open	High	Low	Close
May	1.63	1.64	1.63	1.61
July	1.43	1.44	1.43	1.41
Sept.	1.32	1.33	1.32	1.30
Corn—				
May	.97	.98	.97	.96
July	.96	.97	.96	.95
Sept.	.95	.96	.95	.94
Soybeans—				
May	28.00	28.25	28.00	28.27
July	26.00	26.25	26.00	26.27
Sept.	24.00	24.25	24.00	24.27

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

Boston Clearing House exchanges and balances for today's compare:

Exchanges	1917	1916
Exchanges	\$3,057,253	\$3,057,286
Local	8,262,933	2,157,467
Local United States Treasury credit balance at the Boston Clearing House today, \$37,789.		

COTTONSEED FIGURES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Census bureau reports that for five months, from Aug. 1 to Dec. 31, 1916, there were 3,834,518 tons of cottonseed received at mills. Of this there were crushed in five months 2,313,101 tons. Amount of seed on hand Dec. 31, 1916, was 1,535,746 tons.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fair and somewhat colder tonight; Saturday fair and continued cold; moderate westerly winds.

For New England: Fair and colder tonight; Saturday fair and continued cold.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 15.10 a. m. 1.14 p. m.

IN OTHER CITIES

	8 a. m.	10 a. m.	12 noon	2 p. m.	4 p. m.	6 p. m.
Albany	10	10	10	10	10	10
Buffalo	10	10	10	10	10	10
Chicago	10	10	10	10	10	10
Cincinnati	10	10	10	10	10	10
Denver	10	10	10	10	10	10
Des Moines	10	10	10	10	10	10
Indianapolis	10	10	10	10	10	10
Kansas City	10	10	10	10	10	10
St. Louis	10	10	10	10	10	10
St. Paul	10	10	10	10	10	10
Washington	10	10	10	10	10	10

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Rises 6:58 High 8:21
Sets 7:43 a. m. 8:21 p. m.
Length of day, 10:01 Moon sets, 3:59 a. m.
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 5:29 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Ajax Rubber	69	70	68	68
Alaska Gold	8 1/8	8 1/2	8 1/8	8 1/8
Alaska Ju.	7	7	7	7
Allis-Chalm.	25	25	23 1/2	23 1/2
Allis-Chalm.	81 1/2	81 1/2	81	81
Am Ag Chem.	85 1/2	86	84	84
Am B Sugar	86 1/2	91 1/2	85 1/2	90 1/2
Am Can.	39 1/2	40 1/2	38	38
Am Can pf.	108	107	107	107
Am Car Fr.	61 1/2	62 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Am Car Fr. A.	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Am Cot Oil.	45	45	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am H & L.	10 1/2	11	10	10
Am H & L pf.	60 1/2	63	58 1/2	58 1/2
Am Ice Sec.	26 1/2	26 1/2	24	24
Am Linseed.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16	16
Am Linsd pf.	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Am Loco.	67	68 1/2	63	63
Am Smelt g.	96 1/2	98 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Am Smelt pf.	115	115	114 1/2	114 1/2
Am SSecBpf.	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Am Steel Fr.	56	56 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Am Sugar.	107	107 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Am Sugar pf.	117	117	117	117
Am Tel & Tel.	124 1/2	124 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Am Wool.	39 1/2	40	37 1/2	38
Am Wool pf.	95	95	94 1/2	94 1/2
Am Writ pf.	38 1/2	39 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Am Zinc.	33	34	31 1/2	32
Am Zinc pf.	65	65	65	65
Anaconda.	72 1/2	74 1/2	71 1/2	72
Atchison.	102 1/2	102 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Atchison pf.	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
At Coast Li.	113	114 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
At Gulf.	95	96 1/2	93 1/2	94
At Gulf pf.	59	60	56 1/2	56 1/2
Bald Loco.	50	50 1/2	45	45
Balt & Ohio.	75 1/2	76	74 1/2	74 1/2
B & Ohio pf.	74	74	73 1/2	73 1/2
Beth Steel.	370	375	370	375
Beth Steel pf.	119 1/2	121	119 1/2	119 1/2
Beth Steel rts.	20	21	20	21
BFGoodrich.	52	53 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
BFGoodrich pf.	111	111	111	111
Brook R. T.	74 1/2	75 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Burns Bros.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8	8
Burns Bros.	100	101 1/2	100	101 1/2
Butte & Sup.	40 1/2	41 1/2	40	40
Cal Petrol.	23 1/2	23 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Cal Petrol pf.	50 1/2	52	47 1/2	47 1/2
Can Pacific.	157 1/2	157 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2
Can Leather.	73	74 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
C Leather pf.	115	115 1/2	114	114
Chan Motor.	92 1/2	95	92 1/2	95
Ches & Ohio.	60	60	60	60
CM & STP pf.	124	124	123 1/2	123 1/2
CM & STP pf.	124	124	123 1/2	123 1/2
Chi Rl & P.	27 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Chi Rl & P pf.	27 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Chi & Alt.	15	16	16	16
Chi & West.	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Chi & West pf.	35 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Chi & N. W.	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Chile Cop.	22 1/2	22 1/2	21	21
Chino Cop.	50	51	49	49
CCC & St. L.	45	45	44	44
CCC & St. L. pf.	75	75	75	75
Col Peabody.	70	70	70	70
Col Fuel.	40	41 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Col Gas & El.	37	38 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Con Gas.	126 1/2	127	124 1/2	124 1/2
Con G. & B.	119	119	119	119
Corn Prod.	19 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Corn Prod pf.	99 1/2	101 1/2	99 1/2	101 1/2
Cruc Steel.	53 1/2	56	53 1/2	56
Cruc Steel pf.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Cuban Cug.	38 1/2	40	37 1/2	38 1/2
Cuban CS pf.	50 1/2	50 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Del & Huds.	149 1/2	149 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2
Denver.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Denver pf.	28 1/2	28 1/2	26	26
Driggs Min.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Driggs Min.	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
DSS & A.	5	5	5	5
El Stor Bat.	64	64	64	64
El Stor Bat.	26 1/2	26 1/2	25	25
Erie 1st pf.	40	40	38	38
Erie 2d pf.	37	37	30 1/2	30 1/2
Gen. Elec. & W.	32	32	31	31
Gen. Elec. & W.	161 1/2	161 1/2	161	161
G Motors N.	103 1/2	105	100 1/2	100 1/2
G Motors pf.	88 1/2	88 1/2	88	88
Granby Min.	79 1/2	79 1/2	78	78
Gr Nor Ore.	31 1/2	31 1/2	29	29
Gr Nor pf.	113 1/2	114 1/2	112	112
Green Can.	43	43 1/2	43	43 1/2
Gulf States.	105	109	105	109
Gulf Stl 1 pf.	105	105	105	105
Harv Cor.	82 1/2	82 1/2	82	82
Harv of N. J.	115	115	114	114
Ill Central.	102 1/2	102 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Inspiration.	50 1/2	52	50 1/2	50 1/2
Int Con Cor.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Int Con Cor pf.	66	66 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Int Ag Corp.	15	15	14 1/2	14 1/2
Int Ag Corp pf.	39	39	38	38
Int Mer Mar.	21 1/2	23 1/2	21	21
Int Mer Mar pf.	68 1/2	71	63 1/2	67
Int Nickel Cl.	39 1/2	40 1/2	38	38
Int Paper.	40 1/2	42 1/2	39	39 1/2
Int Paper pf.	97 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Int J Case pf.	85	85	85	85
Kan City So.	22	23	21	21
Kan City So pf.	56	56	56	56
Kayser.	125	125	125	125
Kelley Tires.	53 1/2	56	51	51
Kenne Cop.	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Lack Steel.	75	76	74	74
Laclede Gas.	10	10	10	10
LE & W.	20	20	20	20
Lee R & T Cl.	22	22 1/2	22	22
Lehigh Val.	74 1/2	74 1/2	73	73
Long Island.	40	40 1/2	40	40 1/2
Louis & N.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127	127
Max Motor.	49 1/2	51 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Maxwell 1st pf.	68	68 1/2	67	67
Maxwell 2d pf.	33	34	32 1/2	32 1/2
May pf.	106 1/2	106 1/2	106	106
Mex Petrol.	89	90 1/2	83 1/2	85
Mex Pet pf.	92	93	92	93
Miami.	35 1/2	36	34	34

M & St L New	25 1/2	25 1/2	24	24
MSP & SSM	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Mo K & T	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Mo K & T pf	16	16	16	16
Mo Pac Cl	12 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Mo Pac w	29 1/2	30 1/2	28	28 1/2
Mon Power	97 1/2	97 1/2	95	95
Nat Enamel	26 1/2	27	25	25
Nat Lead	56	56	53	53 1/2
Nat Lead pf	112	112	112	112
Nevada Con	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
NY A Brake	138	141	138	141
NY Central	96 1/2	97	91	92 1/2
NY C & St L	30	30	30	30
NY N H & H	41	41 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
N & W	130 1/2	130 1/2	129	129
North Am	68	68	66 1/2	66 1/2
North Pac	106	106	102 1/2	103
N S Steel	95	95	95	95
O Cities Gas	96 1/2	98	93 1/2	93 1/2
Omaha	107	107	107	107
Ont Silver	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
O & W	24 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Owens Bot M	99 1/2	99 1/2	99	99
Pacific Mail	19 1/2	19 1/2	19	19
Pacific T & T	31	31	31	31
Penna	55 1/2	55 1/2	54	54
Peoples Gas	101 1/2	101 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Pere Marq w	29	29	28 1/2	28 1/2
Phila Co	39	39	38	38
PCC & St L	75	75	75	75
PCC St L pf	87	87	87	87
Pitts Coal	29	29	28 1/2	28 1/2
P Coal pf	108	109 1/2	108	109 1/2
Pitts Steel pf	101	101	100 1/2	100 1/2
Pressed St	75 1/2	76	73 1/2	73 1/2
Pullman	160 1/2	160 1/2	160	160
Quicksilver	2	2	2	2
Ray	24	24 1/2	23	23 1/2
Reading	94 1/2	94 1/2	90	90
Regd 2d pf	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Republic & S	66	68	65	65 1/2
Rep 1 & S pf	100	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
Rumely	15 1/2	15 1/2	15	15 1/2
Ry Steel Sp	45 1/2	45 1/2	43	43
Saxon Motor	59	59	59	59
Seab A L	15	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Seab A L pf	34 1/2	34 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
S-Roebuck	218	218	218	218
Shatt Ari	24	24 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Sloss Shef	55 1/2	55 1/2	50	50
So Pacific	93 1/2	94	92	92 1/2
So PRS	168	168	168	168
S PRS pf	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
So Ry	28 1/2	29 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
So Ry pf	65 1/2	65 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
St L & S F	22	22	19 1/2	19 1/2
Studebaker	98 1/2	101 1/2	96	96
Studebaker pf	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Stutz	48 1/2	48 1/2	47	47
Tenn Cop	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Texaco Co	208	214 1/2	204	205
Texas Pac	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Third Ave	43	43	42	42
T & W S Forg	43 1/2	43 1/2	40	40
T C R T	94	94	94	94
Underwood	101	101	100	100 1/2
Union B & P	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
U B & P new	93 1/2	94	93	93
Union Pac	135 1/2	136 1/2	132 1/2	133 1/2
Union Pac pf	84	84	83 1/2	83 1/2
United Fruit	140 1/2	142 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
UnRys SF	7 1/2	8	7	7 1/2
UnRys SF pf	19	19	18 1/2	18 1/2
U S C I P	19	19	17	17
U S C I P pf	56	56	56	56
U S Realty	14	14	14	14
U S Rubber	54	55	52	53
U S Rub pf	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
U S & R	55	56 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
U S & R pf	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
U S Steel	102 1/2	104	100 1/2	100 1/2
U S Steel pf	118 1/2	119	117	117
Utah Copper	104	106 1/2	102 1/2	104
Utah Sec	20 1/2	21	20	20 1/2
U-T Chem	38	38	37	37
U-T Chem pf	110	110	110	110
U I C & C	48	48 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Vabash	13 1/2	13 1/2	13	13 1/2
Vabash A P	49 1/2	50	47 1/2	47 1/2
Vabash B B	26 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Wells Fargo	100	100	100	100
W N Maryland	24	24 1/2	23 1/2	23
West Union	94	95	93 1/2	93 1/2
Vestingshe	49	50	47 1/2	47 1/2
W & L E v	18	18 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
White Motor	47 1/2	48	46	46
Willsie-Over	33 1/2	33 1/2	33	33
W-O pf	96	96	95	95
Win Cent	48 1/2	49 1/2	48	48
Wilson Co	60	60 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Wilson Cop	104 1/2	104 1/2	104	104
Woolworth	145 1/2	145 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2

*Ex-dividend.

COTTON MARKET

Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
New York				
Dec	14.65	14.65	13.98	13.98
Aug	14.65	14.65	14.65	14.65
May	15.10	15.10	13.82	13.94
July	15.26	15.26	14.06	14.10
Oct	15.09	15.10	14.05	14.13
Feb	14.82	14.68	13.75	13.80

Spots, 14.30, down 46 points.

LIVERPOOL, England, 2 p. m.

Cotton futures easier, active months

2 1/2 to 29 points net lower. Sales 7000

bales, including 5500 American;

March-April, 9.82d.; May-June, 9.82d.;

July-August, 9.71d.; October-Novem-

ber, 9.20d.

BAY STATE ROAD'S EARNINGS

The gross earnings of the Bay State

Street Railway for January show an

increase of \$39,000 or 5.6 per cent

over the corresponding month a year

ago.

STOCK EXCHANGE SEATS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A Philadelphia

stock exchange seat changed

hands for \$3300, a decline of \$200 from

previous sale.

The building department of the ter-

ritorial division, Boston & Maine, has

force of painters decorating the general

offices located in the Boston &

Lowell section of North Station.

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

CONSERVATISM
CHARACTERIZES
BIG BUSINESS

Impossible to Forecast Future
With Accuracy, Owing to So
Many Uncertainties to Be
Reckoned With at War's End

CHICAGO, Ill.—An excellent volume of business is still being done throughout this section, says the National City Bank of Chicago in its monthly review. There is a note of conservatism, however, which is making business men generally base their operations for future contracts upon the developments that are likely to take place after the war ends. This is natural, as there are so many uncertainties to deal with in reckoning with the future which make it impossible for anyone to forecast with accuracy. The whole country is discussing the probable readjustment of business, without having very accurate knowledge, as to what that will entail. But this feeling of caution is having a beneficial influence for avoiding the pitfalls incident to a period when generous profits make people think that blue sky will continue indefinitely.

There is nothing in the situation at the moment to indicate that the end of the war is immediately in sight. Every one hopes that an honorable peace can be achieved before long, and it is evident that the wish is father to the thought in the minds of many who think that a peace compact may be immediately agreed to. There is reason to believe, however, that the prosperity of our foreign trade will continue for a considerable period. Even after the war ends, it is probable that American steel makers will receive large orders, in connection with the plan to rehabilitate the industries that have been dismantled or crippled by war. The situation is full of interesting possibilities and in respect to our foreign trade must be judged with reference to the extraordinary position of the United States as banker and manufacturer, for the time being at least, to the rest of the world.

All the steel mills in this vicinity are crowded with orders, and some plants have all the business that they can take care of for a year at least. Inasmuch as most of this business has been booked at a very high price level, the indications are that a large profit will be cleared by the manufacturers. Just what this profit will be depends largely, however, on the working out of the labor item and the further concessions which may have to be made. The cost of labor is by far the most uncertain quantity with which manufacturers have to deal. The high price of raw material is burdensome enough, but the difficulty of providing for that element is not nearly as great as the difficulty in figuring out what an employer will have to pay his employees six months hence.

It is just these calculations which have to be provided for in considering future business. Some sales of ship plates have been made at very high prices. The railroads are also buying heavily. Orders for new rails and equipment would probably be much larger were it possible for the equipment concerns to turn out the work on time.

EARNINGS OF
THE PIPE LINES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Southern Pipe Line Company reports for year ended Dec. 31:

	1916	1915
Net profit.....	\$2,354,371	\$1,966,756
Dividends.....	2,399,998	1,399,998
Deficit.....	45,627	433,242

*Equal to 23.54% on \$10,000,000 stock, compared with 19.76% earned in 1915.

Eureka Pipe Line Company reports profit for 1916 of \$1,322,069. Dividends paid during year were \$1,200,000. Balance to profit and loss was \$122,069.

Cumberland Pipe Line Company profit for 1916 \$179,365; dividends, \$50,000; balance to profit and loss, \$129,365.

Southwest Penn Pipe Line Company 1916 profits were \$456,353; dividends paid, \$419,999; balance to profit and loss, \$36,353.

BOSTON WHARF CO.
YEAR'S STATEMENT

The annual report of Boston Wharf Company shows balance to credit of profit and loss account for 1916 calendar year was \$398,671, compared with \$366,822 in 1915, and \$356,064 in 1914. Of the \$398,671 total, \$300,000 was applied to dividends, the rate being increased from 4 1/2 per cent to 5 per cent, and the balance for repairs, renewals and depreciation. Company sold \$400,000 par value of its 4 per cent mortgage bonds at par and accrued interest, less 1 1/2 per cent for commissions.

AMERICAN STEEL FOUNDRIES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—American Steel Foundries Company reports for year ended Dec. 31 these changes in earnings:

	1916	1915
Net earnings.....	\$4,102,822	\$3,790,581
Other income.....	122,987	66,536
Total income.....	4,225,810	3,857,117
Net profit after charges.....	3,968,870	3,538,008
Dividends.....	550,512	206,512
Surplus.....	3,418,358	2,331,496

*Decrease. †Net after deduction of manufacturing, selling, administrative, etc., expenses and depreciation. ‡Equal to 22.21 per cent on \$17,184,000 stock.

ELECTRIC EARNINGS

DALLAS ELECTRIC		
	1916	1915
Gross earnings.....	\$198,746	\$30,582
Surplus after charges.....	54,630	22,702

COLUMBUS ELECTRIC		
	1916	1915
Gross earnings.....	\$84,384	\$14,157
Surplus after charges.....	25,691	11,009

SAVANNAH ELECTRIC		
	1916	1915
Gross earnings.....	\$80,096	\$11,193
Surplus after charges.....	6,461	5,158

TAMPA ELECTRIC		
	1916	1915
Gross earnings.....	\$91,444	\$6,674
Surplus after charges.....	41,573	4,478

GALVESTON-HOUSTON ELECTRIC		
	1916	1915
Gross earnings.....	\$176,496	\$13,284
Surplus after charges.....	29,780	9,610

BLACKSTONE VALLEY GAS AND ELECTRIC		
	1916	1915
Gross earnings.....	\$160,779	\$12,492
Surplus after charges.....	34,560	\$10,649

MISSISSIPPI RIVER POWER		
	1916	1915
Gross earnings.....	\$154,948	\$16,576
Surplus after charges.....	12,516	4,861

EL PASO ELECTRIC		
	1916	1915
Gross earnings.....	\$117,342	\$15,873
Surplus after charges.....	52,805	2,024

NORTHERN TEXAS ELECTRIC		
	1916	1915
Gross earnings.....	\$182,357	\$25,416
Surplus after charges.....	52,540	18,761

PUGET SOUND TRACTION, LIGHT & POWER		
	1916	1915
Gross earnings.....	\$190,321	\$21,708
Surplus after charges.....	426,313	\$9,625

EASTERN TEXAS ELECTRIC		
	1916	1915
Gross earnings.....	\$75,472	\$6,018
Surplus after charges.....	26,136	1,227

BROCKTON & PLYMOUTH ST. RY.		
	1916	1915
Gross earnings.....	\$8,788	\$642
Surplus after charges.....	1,613	232

SIERRA PACIFIC ELECTRIC		
	1916	1915
Gross earnings.....	\$57,401	\$10,401
Surplus after charges.....	30,463	10,084

HOUGHTON COUNTY ELECTRIC		
	1916	1915
Gross earnings.....	\$54,961	\$9,191
Surplus after charges.....	25,439	56,177

HOUGHTON COUNTY TRACTION		
	1916	1915
Gross earnings.....	\$29,778	\$2,890
Surplus after charges.....	7,574	\$1,701

EDISON OF BROCKTON		
	1916	1915
Gross earnings.....	\$62,402	\$6,264
Surplus after charges.....	24,491	1,395

KEY WEST ELECTRIC		
	1916	1915
Gross earnings.....	\$11,709	\$2,204
Surplus after charges.....	1,958	1,632

LOWELL ELECTRIC LIGHT		
	1916	1915
Gross earnings.....	\$62,910	\$7,141
Surplus after charges.....	26,734	5,519

BATON ROUGE ELECTRIC		
	1916	1915
Gross earnings.....	\$20,294	\$2,148
Surplus after charges.....	9,565	3,038

CAPE BRETON ELECTRIC		
	1916	1915
Gross earnings.....	\$211,694	\$20,842
Surplus after charges.....	69,833	13,131

ABINGTON & ROCKLAND		
	1916	1915
Gross earnings.....	\$40,284	\$4,016
Surplus after charges.....	11,857	1,281

FALL RIVER GAS WORKS		
	1916	1915
Gross earnings.....	\$393,667	\$36,453
Surplus after charges.....	84,074	12,460

HAVERHILL GAS LIGHT		
	1916	1915
Gross earnings.....	\$26,417	\$2,590
Surplus after charges.....	7,492	494

CONNECTICUT POWER		
	1916	1915
Gross earnings.....	\$70,923	\$14,381
Surplus after charges.....	20,064	9,261

CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI VALLEY		
	1916	1915
Gross earnings.....	\$26,954	\$717
Surplus after charges.....	6,223	\$1,929

JACKSONVILLE TRACTION		
	1916	1915
Gross earnings.....	\$62,300	\$8,692
Surplus after charges.....	8,600	6,490

KEOKUK ELECTRIC CO.		
	1916	1915
Gross earnings.....	\$21,457	\$388
Surplus after charges.....	4,983	\$1,747

PENSACOLA ELECTRIC		
	1916	1915
Gross earnings.....	\$26,844	\$2,908
Surplus after charges.....	4,523	479

JACKSONVILLE TRACTION		
	1916	1915
Gross earnings.....	\$62,300	\$8,692
Surplus after charges.....	8,600	6,490

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Surplus after charges.....	8,600	6,490

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Surplus after charges.....	8,600	6,490

SHOE BUYERS

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Atlanta—H. Mendel; U. S. Baltimore—W. J. Carroll of Carroll, Adams & Co.; U. S. Butte, Mont.—C. H. Lew of Hennessey & Co.; U. S. Calumet, Mich.—Thomas J. Dwyer; U. S. Capetown, South Africa—J. Dodowitz; U. S. Chattanooga—Leo Rosenblum; U. S. Chicago—Cohen of Chicago Catalogue House; Essex. Chicago—J. F. Dunphy of Chicago Mail Order House; Essex. Chicago—L. M. Koch of Koch Bros.; U. S. Chicago—S. H. Axman and F. W. Yockey of Selz Schwab & Co.; Essex. Cincinnati—Morris Shyer; U. S. Cleveland—E. Petot and H. D. Walt; U. S. Denver—J. P. Dunn of J. P. Dunn Shoe & Leather Co.; Essex. Denver—M. D. Guldman of Golden Eagle Shoe Co.; U. S. Detroit—M. Speshart of Hudson Co.; U. S. Detroit—Ralph Ainsworth of The Ainsworth Shoe Co.; U. S. Elizabeth City, N. C.—E. O. Chieson; U. S. Ft. Worth, Tex.—Virgil Garrett; U. S. Greenville, S. C.—A. Katz; U. S. Knoxville—E. E. McMillen of McMillen Shoe Co.; U. S. Lancaster—C. R. Irvin; U. S. Los Angeles—A. Olcovich; Essex. Newark—S. Epstein; U. S. New Orleans—W. J. Martinez of W. J. Martinez & Bro.; U. S. New York—C. H. Hinman of National Cloak & Suit House; Essex. New York—J. J. Connelley and J. E. Tierney of National Cloak & Suit House; Essex. New York—L. H. Nolle of C. B. Rous; Essex. Philadelphia—P. Barnett of P. Barnett & Son; U. S. Pittsburgh—T. G. Sauters of W. H. Chadwick & Co.; U. S. Porto Rico—M. Covas of Homar, Colam & Co.; U. S. Pueblo, Col.—H. L. Andrews and F. E. Leonard; U. S. Sacramento—J. Reedy of Weinstock, Lubin & Co.; U. S. San Francisco—Chester Williams of Williams Harvin Shoe Co.; U. S. San Francisco—D. L. Aronson of Cahn & Nicksel; U. S. San Francisco—H. N. Grossman of The Emporium; U. S. Scranton—H. H. Klein of D. Klein & Son; U. S. St. Louis—Nat. Levy of F. Levy; U. S. Sumter, S. C.—W. Bultman; Essex. Tacoma, Wash.—J. B. Stilson of Stilson, Kellogg Shoe Company; U. S.

UNITED STATES' FOREIGN COMMERCE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, Department of Commerce, reports the total commodity imports and exports for December, 1916, and 12 months ended December, with comparisons as follows (000 omitted):

	1916	1915
December imports.....	\$86,978	\$79,174
December exports.....	25,748	21,537

	1916	1915
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals.....	18,514	16,628
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured.....	39,273	25,851

	1916	1915
Manufactures ready for consumption.....	32,906	27,139
Miscellaneous.....	1,412	1,501

	1916	1915
Total imports.....	204,834	171,832
Exports.....	89,301	47,269

	1916	1915
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals.....	45,124	29,744
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured.....	59,377	52,981

	1916	1915
Mfrs for further use in manufacturing.....	91,401	62,663
Manufactures ready for consumption.....	220,367	161,176

	1916	1915
Miscellaneous.....	9,729	8,528
Total domestic exports.....	516,302	352,774

	1916	1915
Foreign exports.....	6,348	6,632
Total exports.....	521,650	359,406

	1916	1915
Crude materials for use in manufacturing.....	1,009,584	685,888
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals.....	260,151	242,904

	1916	1915
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured.....	338,706	273,245
Mfrs for further use in manufacturing.....	417,860	260,978

	1916	1915
Manufactures ready for consumption.....	345,577	292,017
Miscellaneous.....	19,773	13,560

	1916	1915
Total imports.....	2,391,654	1,778,596
Exports.....	719,760	567,362

	1916	1915
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals.....	421,279	461,642
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured.....	648,059	550,565

	1916	1915
Mfrs for further use in manufacturing.....	912,202	475,696
Manufactures ready for consumption.....	2,625,686	1,315,105

	1916	1915
Miscellaneous.....	4,280	12,857
Total domestic exports.....	5,421,269	3,493,230

	1916	1915
Foreign exports.....	60,154	61,440
Total exports.....	5,481,423	3,554,670

WEST LYNN Y. C. MEETS
LYNN, Mass.—At the annual business meeting of the West Lynn Yacht Club Thursday evening J. P. Hesper was elected commodore; E. C. Morrison, vice-commodore; T. A. O'Neill, fleet captain; W. A. Barnes, treasurer; G. W. Dow, secretary; Freeman Hall, Arthur Dupont, N. T. Wilder, board of directors; William Sprout, Edward Joran, G. W. Dow, C. A. Mason, G. H. Foster, regatta committee; H. W. Foster, messenger.

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SOUTHERN

SOUTHERN

SOUTHERN

SOUTHERN

NEW ENGLAND

NEW ENGLAND

San Antonio

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Its very charm makes you love this delightful winter playground, where every day is perfect for golf on finest courses, for motoring to century old, picturesque landmarks, for polo, for horseback; and there's rare delight in the brilliant Army and city social affairs.

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Via Iron Mountain Route

You travel in comfort and luxury on the fast all-steel Sunshine Special, the 26-hour train de luxe of fastest service, newest drawing room sleepers and Sunshine dining cars all the way. Leaves Saint Louis every day and connects with all trains arriving at Union Station. Also two other fine through trains daily. San Antonio winter tourist tickets now on sale. For beautiful booklet of San Antonio, write

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John B. Carrington, Secretary-Manager
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Or any Iron Mountain Agent.



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MENGER
at San Antonio, Texas

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Ask The Christian Science Monitor or
Beekman Tourist Co., 288 Washington St., Boston.

The New Monteleone

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The De Soto

Savannah, Georgia

An Ideal Winter Resort Hotel, catering to an exacting clientele. Fireproof. 100 rooms with bath. American Plan.

18-Hole Golf Course

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(Weymouth Heights)

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700 foot elevation. Delightful climate. Sunshine. Odor of the pines fills the air. Pure spring water. Everything the best.

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Theo. C. Brooks, Manager

New Oriental Hotel

DALLAS, TEXAS

OTTO HEROLD, Manager

European plan.....\$1.00 and up

American plan.....\$2.50 and up

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Under American Flag

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"FINLAND"

SATURDAY, MAR. 3 12:00 NOON

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Other American Sailings

ST. PAUL, FEB. 10 PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 24
NEW YORK FEB. 17 ST. LOUIS, MAR. 3

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BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL ELECTS NEW LORD MAYOR

Special To The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, England—At the first meeting of the Birmingham City Council held in the new year a letter was read from Alderman Chamberlain tendering his resignation as Lord Mayor upon his appointment as Director-General of National Service. Mr. Chamberlain expressed deep appreciation for the support he had received during his mayoralty and concluded: "I can wish nothing better for my successor than that he should receive the same hearty welcome and the same generous consideration that have been so freely accorded to myself." A resolution was then moved by Mr. Combridge, seconded and carried unanimously, offering the congratulations of the Council to Mr. Chamberlain on his new appointment and expressing appreciation of his patriotism in placing the interests of the country before every other consideration. The Council also tendered their thanks to Alderman and Mrs. Chamberlain for the able and unsparring manner in which they had identified themselves with the welfare of Birmingham. The resolution further declared the office of Lord Mayor for the city to be vacant and directed that the vacancy be duly published.

When he proposed Alderman Neville Chamberlain as Lord Mayor in November, Mr. Combridge said, he pointed out that those schemes which his idealism had helped him to see clearly were for the good of the city would probably be more or less appropriated by other towns and cities of the Empire if they were found to be practicable and workable. That would in time take place, but he added, in the very short six or seven weeks which had elapsed since then they had taken the man himself. After expressing regret at losing the services of Alderman Chamberlain Mr. Combridge announced that Alderman Brooks was willing to come forward and give the city the benefit of his legal knowledge and his municipal experience, and he ventured to say that his action was beyond all praise. Mr. Combridge then paid a tribute to Mrs. Chamberlain as Lady Mayoress, remarking that Birmingham had had the benefit of her womanly sympathy in connection with many organizations which had been brought forward in the city for the benefit of people who were unable to help themselves.

It was then proposed by Mr. Pepper, seconded, and carried unanimously, "That Alderman Arthur David Brooks be and he is hereby elected Lord Mayor of this city for the remainder of the present municipal year." Alderman Brooks then entered the chamber and was thereupon invested with the robes and chain of office and took the oath of allegiance. In returning thanks for the honor done him the new Lord Mayor said that when first approached as to whether he would succeed Alderman Chamberlain he had felt some hesitation. When, however, he was convinced there was a real desire he should step into the breach, a sense of public duty compelled him to leave himself in the hands of the Council. It would not, he said, be an easy matter to follow such an exceptional Lord Mayor as Alderman Chamberlain. During his occupancy of the office he had initiated many important schemes. These schemes Alderman Brooks declared it would be his duty and pleasure as Lord Mayor to carry forward to maturity. Turning to general lines of policy the Lord Mayor said he con-

ceived their first duty was to help by every means available in the prosecution of the war to the end. It should never be forgotten, he said, that we are fighting in this terrible war for the sake of humanity and the cause of civilization. The keynote of national and civic life should be unity of purpose. Referring to the relations between capital and labor he remarked that although those relations were not harmonized there were signs the two parties were understanding one another better, and that each was beginning to realize that national prosperity depended on the efforts of both. It should not, he considered, be beyond the ability and capacity of sensible men to adjust the rights of both parties on equitable lines. In conclusion the Lord Mayor made a reference to his wife, saying that she was animated by a sincere desire to help any movement in which a woman's work and influence might be usefully employed.

GERMAN APPOINTMENTS

Special To The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—Commenting recently on the appointment of Herr Zimmermann as German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Koelnische Volkszeitung, the organ of the German Center Party, saw in the event the first step toward the fulfillment of the Imperial Chancellor's promise of a "free path for all the efficient." Herr Zimmermann is not only the first "bourgeois" in Germany to be appointed to so high an office, but he has succeeded to it not even from the diplomatic, but merely from the consular service. The Center organ welcomed the appointment on these grounds, but went on to remark that further steps in the same direction were imperative, "as certain categories of our fellow-countrymen are still excluded from the highest offices." Proceeding to elucidate its meaning, the Volkszeitung pointed out that there are at present no less than 34 high offices of state in the German Empire, and that not one of these is held by a Roman Catholic. It further complained that for the past 10 years Roman Catholics have been appointed to no higher office in the various State departments than that of a Councillor, while all the higher posts are reserved for Protestants. It is curious, it added, that this exclusion of Roman Catholics is practiced only in certain of the departments of state, but not in others, including the Naval Department.

USE OF SEINE STEAMBOATS

Special To The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The recent scheme by which a number of the Seine steamboats were to be used for the carrying of coal and other cargo from Le Havre to the quay of the Tuileries has been found unpractical. It has been proved that the steamboats which were built to carry passengers consume 15 tons of coal in carrying 40 tons of sugar, and that to tow a single barge carrying 320 tons the time expended is 70 days, which means the consumption of 120 tons of coal. Since a tug with a 3000-ton load from Le Havre to Paris is much quicker and far more economical, it is evident that to continue using the Paris steamboats would simply mean a loss instead of a gain to the State. In these circumstances the 18 boats which were about to be fitted up for their new service are returning to their former employ.

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FOREIGN TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN

Special To The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The last month in the calendar year 1916 has been a favorable one for Great Britain's trade. This year, owing to an extra Sunday and Bank holiday, there were practically two working days less than in the same month of 1915. Nevertheless the aggregate figures for both incoming and outgoing trade show marked increases over the final month of a year ago. The total imports for the month under review amount to £75,406,305, an increase of £5,079,400, or 7.2 per cent over the corresponding month a year ago. The exports show an even greater advance, the total of £39,928,460 being £5,980,900, or 14.6 per cent above the outward trade of December, 1915.

Taking the classified figures for December, it will be found that among the imports, foodstuffs show an increase of £1,613,000, while the gain in raw materials is £6,028,000, to which cotton contributes just over £4,000,000. The various subheadings under manufactured articles nearly all show contractions which total £2,667,235. Iron and other metal manufactures show a drop of £694,000, chemicals £423,000, and motor cars, trucks and so forth are £356,000 less. Taking the exports, foodstuffs are £397,000 less, and raw materials are a pitiful £70,000 up, while most of the gain is under manufactured articles which register an advance of no less than £6,625,634, the chief contributors to which are cotton goods, £4,422,850, and woolen fabrics £348,850.

Comparing the total trade figures for 1916 with those of the preceding year, the value of the imports at £949,152,679 shows a gain for the latter period of £97,259,329, and as compared with 1914 the improvement is no less than £252,500,000. A similar comparison of the exports shows the total of £506,546,215 as £121,677,764 in advance of the aggregate for 1915, and £75,800,000 more than in 1914. As compared with the trade balance of 1915, there is a betterment of £22,964,000 in 1916, which is very largely the result of increase in values. A slightly larger quantity of grain and flour was imported in 1916, but the cost was £21,000,000 greater. Meat also, which registered a slight reduction in quantity, cost an extra £7,200,000. The exports of cotton goods increased by about £33,000,000 and woolen goods by £14,000,000. The figures for the export of coal give an excellent example of the rise in values. In 1914 Great Britain exported about 62,000,000 tons of coal for which some £42,000,000 was received. Last year, although the coal exported only amounted to 41,000,000 tons, the sum received was no less than £50,700,000.

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INCREASED DOCK DUES ON MERSEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LIVERPOOL, England.—An increase of 10 per cent in the rates and dues on ships and goods has been recently brought into force by the Mersey Docks and Harbor Board. The explanation of the new increase was given by Sir H. Robertson, chairman of the board, as being due to the constant and rapid increases of wages, the advance in the price of coal and of all materials, and the higher rates which the Dock Board had to pay for their money. Owing to further increase in working expenses, the City of Dublin Steampacket Company, the Dublin & Liverpool Screw Steampacket Company, and the Teacastle Line, have also increased their rate for the conveyance of goods between Dublin and Liverpool. The North British Steam Packet Company has likewise, it was stated, made an additional surcharge, on traffic carried by their steamers, on all exceptional rates now in operation between Liverpool and Sillith only. The British railway companies also give notice of an alteration of rates, which is effective from Feb. 1 between stations and places on the railways of the Irish companies owing to an intimation received from the Irish railway companies and steamship companies (Belfast Steamship Company and Laird Line) that they require increased payments for the carriage over their railways and by their steamers. The additional remuneration for the portion of the through route over which they carry the traffic and the amounts by which through rates are increased will be apportioned solely to the companies concerned and received by them.

RESTRICTED RAILWAY SERVICE

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India
CALCUTTA, India.—In view of the practical impossibility of obtaining sufficient supplies of railway material from England, where the full time of the workshops is taken up in the manufacture of munitions of war, it has become necessary to restrict train services in India in order to reduce the demands for materials required for the maintenance of locomotives and rolling stock. It is believed that less public inconvenience will be caused by curtailing passenger train services than would be the case were the carriage of minerals and goods interfered with, and at a conference between the railway board and the agents of railways a reduction of passenger train services was decided upon. Details of these changes will be published in due course, but it is considered desirable that the public should be at once informed of the situation. Some inconvenience, of course, is, it is pointed out, inevitable, but the railways will make the best arrangements they can with a view to minimizing it.

SPAIN'S ATTITUDE TOWARD GERMANY

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent
MADRID, Spain.—News reaches Spain of some considerable display of feeling against this country in Berlin and of declarations that King Alfonso is showing himself far too much Anglophile. This has encouraged the Germanophiles in Madrid to let themselves loose without discretion against Spain, and they express the bitterest feeling on account of the Government's attitude upon the subject of the German submarines and the answer to President Wilson's note. This Germanophile campaign now reaches its climax in the Spaniards who are running it, denouncing their own country without compunction or shame, and the effect is to destroy among the people generally what sympathy was left for the Central Powers. The new Anti-Germanophile League has denounced this unpatriotic propaganda, and Germanophobia is now increasing in Spain at a very rapid rate. At this critical moment there arrives the news of the sinking of the Cartagena steamship, the San Leandro by a German submarine, which has caused a great sensation at the port to which she was attached. In their wildness the Germanophile organs now go to the length of justifying the sinking of Spanish ships, which they say plainly deserve their fate, adding ingenuously that the Spanish shipowners have only to keep their vessels in harbor to insure their safety. Even more than this these same journals are now for the first time expressing approval of Germany's outrages, especially the deportations from Belgium and the north of France, against which King Alfonso himself with tact and skill, and to the full extent permitted to a strictly neutral monarch, has mildly protested. Every newspaper in Madrid except these two or three pro-German organs express the utmost detestation of this new development and urge that energetic measures should be taken without delay against any person who can be shown to be concerned in supplying petrol or stores to the German submarines which sink Spanish ships and attempt the blockade of Spanish ports.

MESSAGE FROM BELGIAN KING
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LE HAVRE, France.—The New Year has furnished King Albert of Belgium with an occasion for expressing to President Wilson his grateful thanks for what is being done by the United States in aid of Belgium. The generous and efficacious aid of North America not only inspires Belgium with great gratitude, states the King in his message, but inspires her with the hope that America will continue always to remain the protecting power of Belgium.

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128 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.MARSHAL JOFFRE
RECEIVES SPANISH
CONGRATULATIONSBy The Christian Science Monitor special
Spanish correspondent

BARCELONA, Spain—Marshal Joffre belongs to the region of the Pyrenees, and accordingly 12 of the most eminent of Spanish men of letters, including Senor Mariano de Cavia, of the Spanish Academy, have forwarded the following message of congratulation to him: "The whole of Spain is honored by your promotion to be Marshal of France. It recalls, in effect, that your race and your glorious name belong by their origin to the Iberian patrimony. We salute you as the artificer of victory!" To this message Marshal Joffre has sent the following reply: "Profoundly touched by your congratulations, proud of my quality as a Catalonian, I thank you for your good wishes, and, with all my heart, affirm my unshakable confidence in final victory."

Somewhat curiously the Spanish Germanophiles here in Barcelona, by way of a counterblast have sent a wireless message to Marshal von Mackensen that they are about to offer him a sword of honor.

Much curiosity and criticism have been aroused in Barcelona by an extraordinary notice issued by the German Consul. He invites all young men of German nationality from the age of 16 upwards, to go to the consulate and write their names and addresses there, so that they may be available in the event of another call being made by the German army. In addition to this, all persons between the ages of 16 and 60, who would ordinarily be exempt from military service, are asked to sign at the consulate in the same way. While it is seen that this notice indicates that Germany is anxious to call up the very last of the resources which she can command, the mysterious thing is that, on account of the blockade, by no means could the Germans in Spain regain their own country. "For what purpose then," it is asked, "is this notice issued here? Has the German Government in contemplation some extreme eventuality in which she would make use of these Germans in Spain itself?"

G. N. BARNES AND
PEACE PROPOSALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Speaking at a meeting of the Southwark Browning Settlement recently, Mr. G. N. Barnes, M. P., Minister for Pensions, referring to the German peace proposals and President Wilson's note, urged that the latter should be answered by a statement as to what terms would be acceptable. "We all want peace," he declared, but he was inclined to add that the best way in which they could get peace was to "banish peace from their minds" until they had attained the objects they set out to attain in this war. The workmen of Belgium, he continued, appealed to workmen elsewhere to say whether they would see them destroyed. Had they attained their object while that was going on? he asked. Germany sent out an invitation which he should say was not a genuine one. It spoke in the tone of the conqueror. He had no wish, Mr. Barnes declared, to live under the terms that would be imposed upon them by a dominant Germany.

Proceeding, Mr. Barnes said there was another appeal by the President of the United States. That, he thought, was entitled to all the respect that could be shown. In the first place Great Britain was largely dependent upon America for essential supplies and America was the other half of the English-speaking people, and the most freely democratic country in the world, and, he believed, wanted to be on friendly terms with them. America stretched out to them her friendly hand, and therefore they should welcome the President's appeal, and he wanted to use it in a way that would develop the friendship existing between the two countries. He would, he continued, like to see something done in the way of making their general objects more widely known to the American people. They ought, he thought, to meet the American President by stating what their terms were. Whether they should be made public was another matter. President Wilson should be assured that they were not out to smash Germany, or anything else except military power and military pride, that they were out to smash it not only in Germany, but everywhere, so that this war might possibly be the last of all wars, and people in the future might be able to spend their lives in peace and quietness. They were out, he declared, to smash that power which had been threatening Europe.

In conclusion, Mr. Barnes said he thought they might be a little more explicit and tell President Wilson what they wanted before starting to talk about peace terms or enter into negotiations. He hoped, he added, their people would stick to President Wilson until such time as he was made acquainted with their terms.

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NEW SOURCE FOR
BRITISH FOOD SUPPLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—An important notice was lately issued jointly by the Local Government Board and the Board of Agriculture to encourage pig-keeping. A regulation relaxing by-laws restricting pig-keeping by cottagers and others, it was announced, would follow. The notice said:

The increase of pigs in this country is the quickest possible way of adding to our meat supplies. If people would either individually or in combination undertake the keeping of pigs in the present crisis, the stock of pigs in this country could be, within a few months, greatly increased.

Quantities of valuable pig-food are wasted every day in our towns and villages. If arrangements could be made for collecting the waste from butchers, poultrymen, fishermen, fruiterers, green-grocers, and dairies, from hotels and boarding-houses as well as from other dwelling-houses, this daily loss would not only be prevented, but turned into the gain of valuable meat.

It is important, wherever practicable, to allow pig-keeping in the neighborhood of towns and villages to save the cost of transport of material. The question arises how far this would be hampered by restrictions contained in the by-laws of local authorities.

In many rural districts there are no by-laws on the subject at all. In others the by-laws only require that the places where pigs are kept shall be clean and wholesome. In most urban districts, however, and in a few rural districts, a by-law is in force which provides that pigs shall not be kept within a prescribed distance of dwelling-houses.

A regulation is about to be made giving power to sanitary authorities to grant permission for the keeping of pigs, either generally or in particular cases, notwithstanding the provisions of any such by-law, subject to the observance of any directions of the authority in the interests of public health. If persons intending to keep pigs live in places where such by-laws are in force, they should inform the local authority, with a view to obtaining their permission. It will be necessary for keepers of pigs to obey such conditions as to clean and wholesome maintenance as the local authority may impose.

We intend to bring this matter to the notice of the sanitary authorities, and to propose that, subject to any advice given to them by their medical officer of health on grounds of public health, a council should not hesitate to consent to waive its by-laws in suitable cases, or, where circumstances permit, to give a general dispensation under the powers conferred by the new regulation. We shall also propose that the councils should do what they can to facilitate cooperative efforts for the collection of waste and for the keeping of pigs.

Housekeepers unable to undertake the keeping of pigs may do admirable service by keeping poultry or tame rabbits, in order to assist in the nation's food. They may also assist by setting aside edible house refuse to be collected for the feeding of the stock of other people.

(Signed) RHONDDA.
R. E. PROTHERO.SOUTH AFRICA'S
REVENUE FIGURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—The revenue statement for the month of October and the seven months ending Oct. 31 was recently published. For the month of October the total received is £1,350,000 or £20,000 more than the figure which appeared in the earlier unaudited statement.

The following statement gives the estimated and actual receipts:

	Estimates.	Revenue
Customs	£2,794,000	£3,243,000
Excise	554,000	575,000
Post	1,044,000	992,000
Mining	1,238,000	1,002,000
Licenses	64,000	19,000
Stamps, etc.	264,000	297,000
Income tax	817,000	334,000
Estate duty	102,000	107,000
Native taxes	507,000	649,000
Sundries	2,790,000	2,789,000
Total	110,174,000	110,607,000

It will be seen that the customs show a very considerable increase on the estimates, and deficits in the comparisons are due to the fact that the revenue in these cases is not yet payable. A fair surplus at the end of the financial year is expected.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Home-Making as a Profession

Many women are more or less willing to give to their friends and neighbors advice about keeping house, but a certain New England woman has taken this up as a profession. She calls herself a consultant in household administration, and she firmly believes that there is going to be a growing demand for this kind of work. "As women come to realize," she says, "that they are paying too much for equipment, for food, for clothes, they will become willing to pay a fair sum for advice."

Home-making is a profession. This is the fundamental basis from which the consultant reasons, in giving counsel to every housekeeper. And the purpose of home-making, as she sees it, is to bring out a better citizenship, or, to phrase it a little differently, every home should be a factory for citizens. Housework too often has taken a woman's whole time and thought. She has literally had no time to be a home-maker. It is the business of the consultant in household administration to go to such women as these and show them how to organize their household so that they may save time, money and materials, and thus run the home according to the same standard of efficiency which is applied to the shop or manufacturing concern.

This New England woman did not enter upon her profession without due preparation. As a housekeeper she had already learned much from her own experience, and to this she added a great deal of reading, a course at Teachers College, Columbia University, and talks with other women who, she discovered, were thinking along the same lines. Then there came an opportunity for her to put her knowledge into practice. In a rural community where the housewives were willing that she should come into their homes and show them how to save.

This willingness, the consultant declares, was a great step in advance, for the kitchen is usually the last place to which a housekeeper wishes to invite a visitor, and particularly one whose express purpose would be to make a study of it. But these women saw the wisdom of such a proceeding, and this overruled any personal feelings they might have on the subject. They were glad to cooperate with the consultant, and they found it worth their while, for they learned from her visit how to turn their kitchens into good workshops.

No business man, the consultant explained to them, would think of keeping his inkstand on a distant shelf, his letter file on another shelf, and be willing to work at a desk either too high or too low, or placed in such a position that the light did not fall upon his work. So the housewife should not be willing to sink the three working centers—the sink, cabinet and stove—widely separated, nor to have them too high or too low, or so placed that they were in shadow instead of in good light.

As a result of the advice given by the consultant, these housekeepers, wherever it was possible, pulled the three working centers together, took the paper off the kitchen walls, worked out ways of better ventilation and better lighting, and gave up the notion that a kitchen must have the bare hardwood floor which is so difficult to keep clean.

Since then, in dealing with other

housekeepers, the consultant has been asked to reorganize kitchens, plan menus, make out schedules for servants, give advice about household budgets, or just to make a survey of the whole plant with the idea of pointing out all the improvements possible. As yet the call for such advice is not great, for women in general have not realized that home-making is a profession, and that this profession can and must be standardized to bring out the best results. But some day they will see that it is just as feasible to call in a consultant in household administration to help them reorganize, as it is for the business man to call in an efficiency engineer.

In her own home the consultant has, of course, put her theories into practice. She has installed proper utensils, and routed the day's work so as to save retracing and recrossing steps. In setting and clearing the dining table, for instance, she saves steps and thus saves time by using a luncheon wagon. She is trying hard to train every member of the family, when he or she rises from the table at the end of the meal, to put his or her individual dishes on the wagon. By this means the table is cleared at once, and the dishes and food are carried on the wagon to the kitchen.

This woman has found the installation of a gas hot water heater a real economy, because it is necessary now to wipe only the glasses and silver, while the other dishes, being rinsed in boiling water, of which there is always an adequate supply, dry themselves. The glasses and silver are put on the wagon and covered till time to set the table for the next meal.

Another economy practiced by this housekeeper is the discarding of plate doilies. "I didn't have the moral courage to discard them," she confesses,

"until I discovered that one of my neighbors, who has an elegant mahogany dining table, had done so, and then I followed her example. I still use the large center doily and try always to have flowers on it, but the plate doilies are a thing of the past in my household. And it means such a saving in laundry."

It is always a question, this woman maintains, of what is most worth while; and every decision must be related back to the purpose of the home, which is, as has been pointed out, to make good citizens. To keep a house so spick and span that children can never have company, and must themselves play on the streets, is not so desirable as some dust, some disorder and a real homelike atmosphere. A dustless home is seldom fulfilling the true purpose of a home. It is a case of where the wife and mother is not keeping house, but the house is keeping her.

So, in the matter of children's clothes, it is a question not so much of what is customary as what is most worth while. "I have always tried," this woman explains, "to dress my children warmly and freely, in such a way that they could get out in any kind of weather to play and I would not have the least concern about their clothes. I never made a practice of dressing them up in the afternoon and telling them they had to keep clean. I shocked my relatives, especially my aunts, by all this, but I felt that I was under no obligation to do what my grandmother had done or what my neighbors were doing, only what seemed to me to be most worth while. All things considered. And that, I believe, is the basis on which every problem of household management should be worked out."

New Things to Wear and to Use

The comfort of the woman who travels is being considered more and more these days, judging from the things one sees in the shops—pretty things that can be folded into such small compass, that even the "suitcase" traveler can have almost as many of the little home comforts, when she goes a-journeing, as when she stays at home. And almost as great variety of clothes. Take the question of hats, for instance; it is not always easy, especially when going away for a short trip, to take just the hats that one wants; they often require too much space for convenient transportation. But there is no reason why the woman who travels should not have the latest thing in sport hats, and they may be packed as easily as her handkerchiefs and takes hardly more space than a small package of those. It may be folded flat, like those soft felt hats men wear in summer, or it may be rolled like a Panama. One shown in the shop which is featuring them is of green velvet lined with black. One beauty of it is that it is reversible, may be green with rolled-up black brim or black with a green facing. It can be adjusted to fit any one, and, so they say, to be becoming to anyone. And it certainly is smarter than a felt hat. One could copy that in any color combination that one chose and have both a conveniently carried and a good

looking spot hat to take off for those week-end suitcase visits. This was designed by a woman, too.

Another convenience for the traveler, shown in this same shop, is a Pullman robe, an attractive negligee of dark silk which is so light in weight that it can be folded into a small bag to match. An odd little cap of the same silk folds up into an exceedingly tiny bag of its own.

There are still more interesting things for the house, however, to be found here, many of which could easily be copied at home with a little labor, a few simple and fairly inexpensive materials and a certain amount of ingenuity. Did you ever see a stocking rack? The one shown here makes one think of the country post office. It is made of thin strips of wood about three inches wide, and it just fits into the bottom of a bureau drawer. The pigeonholes, or rather, the stocking holes, are about four inches long and half an inch wide. The rack is covered with chintz or brocade to match the hangings of the room. Each opening is supposed to hold one pair of stockings. This makes it possible to see at a glance the color one wants in a hurry. Such a rack could easily be made at home, also; one would think it could even be made into a sort of tray, by covering the entire bottom of it with the same chintz or brocade, so that it could be lifted in and out of the drawer at will without disturbing the stockings.

The latest thing in scrap baskets seems to be a wicker or wooden basket, lacquered in black and adorned with old-fashioned flower paintings. Rather flat baskets of closely-woven wicker have flower motifs, cut out of cretone and applied on; then the whole thing is lacquered or shellacked over and a strap adjusted, so that it may be hung over a corner of a chair or on any convenient hook. This is intended to hold newspapers and clippings, out on the porch when summer comes. Of course, it may be used in the house for the same purpose and carried about easily from place to place.

An excellent contrivance for preventing magazines and newspapers from littering up the library table, but which yet keeps them within easy reach, is a tray table on castors which can be pushed wherever one wishes it. The table is one foot wide and two feet long, with the tray some five inches deep. The whole thing is low enough to roll under the ordinary library table, also, it can be moved conveniently about and drawn up beside one's chair, whenever one wishes to have it. Such a table would be useful for sewing work, also. The tray is lined with brocade or chintz, or whatever is used for hangings in the room. One woman uses hers for music. Another has a similar table with a metal-lined tray, and keeps it filled with ferns.

Here is a use for the old-fashioned, large size butter firkin. After the butter has been removed, wash the firkin well, scald with boiling water and dry and air it well in the sun. When perfectly free from any odor of butter, paint it black. Line the inside with chintz, a flat piece for the bottom. The one shown at this shop had the chintz put on around the side, in folds arranged as pockets. This was meant for a shoe box. It could have been arranged just as well for a sewing box. Old-fashioned bouquets of flowers, big cabbage roses and such things, were painted on the outside, and the whole shellacked to give a shiny finish. And it is a very pretty thing, too, and easily moved about because of the handle.

An attractive coverlet, for use on the couch in one's bedroom, is of the same material as the hangings of the room, interlined and lined with a contrasting color. If the outer material be plain or with a fabric of the predominating color if the hangings are figured. Some pretty covers in gay cretonnes were shown.

Beefsteak in Various Guises

Planked Sirloin Steak—Have the steak cut 1½ inches thick. Wipe with a damp cloth. Have ready a hot, well-oiled broiler. Sear the steak over glowing coals or under a gas flame for 10 to 12 minutes, turning often. Dispose the steak on a hot, well-buttered platter, pipe a broad frill of hot mashed potatoes around the edge of the platter, using pastry bag and tube, brush lightly over with slightly beaten egg-yolk, diluted with 1 tablespoon milk. Then set the platter in a hot oven to brown and reheat the potato and to finish cooking the steak. Remove from the oven and fill the space between the steak and the potato with tomatoes, stuffed with creole rice. Spread the steak with maitre d'hotel butter and garnish the top with smothered mushrooms.

Broiled Steak with Blanket of Clams—Wipe a sirloin steak, cut 1½ inches thick, and broil 10 minutes under the gas flame, turning every 10 seconds for the first three minutes, to sear the surface completely. Reduce the heat somewhat and continue cooking seven minutes. Remove to a metal platter, cover with 2½ cups of little-neck clams, place the platter on grate in the oven and cook until the clams are plumped. Spread generously with maitre d'hotel butter, and garnish with finely shredded French fried potatoes and spray parsley. Oysters may be used, if desired, in place of clams, using above directions.

Sirloin Steak à la Bordelaise—Wipe the steak with a cloth wrung from cold water. Trim off the superfluous fat. Grease the broiler with fat, place the steak on, and broil under a gas flame, turning every 10 seconds for the first three minutes. When done, place on a platter and pour a bordelaise sauce around it, made as follows: Cook one shallot, finely chopped, in ½ cup of white vinegar until the liquid is reduced to 2 tablespoons. Strain, and add 1 cup of espagnole sauce with ½ teaspoon of chopped parsley and green pepper. Remove the marrow from a marrow bone, cut in half-inch cubes, and poach in boiling water. Pour the sauce around the steak, drain the marrow from the water and strew over the steak; then serve at once.

Pan Broiled Flank Steak—Trim a flank steak and wipe with a piece of cheesecloth, wrung from cold water. Score diagonally in opposite directions on both sides with a sharp knife. With some of the trimmings, thoroughly grease a hissing-hot frying pan; place the steak in the pan and turn every 10 seconds for the first three minutes to sear, after which reduce the heat and turn occasionally until well browned. It will require from eight to 10 minutes to pan broil the steak. Remove to a hot serving platter, sprinkle with salt and pepper, and spread generously with maitre d'hotel butter.

Round Steak Cutlets—Wipe a piece of meat weighing 2 to 3 pounds, cut from the round with the marrow bone in it. Separate in pieces for serving. Lay the pieces on a meat board, dredge heavily with flour, and, with the edge of a china plate, pound the meat to all angles while pounding. Turn the pieces over and repeat the process until ¾ of a cup of flour has been used. The long fiber of this cut of meat is completely broken up, so that the meat has absorbed the juices, and so that nothing has been lost by pounding the steak. Sprinkle both sides with salt and pepper. Melt the marrow from the bone and some of the fat trimmings in a frying pan, arrange the cutlets of meat in the pan, and sear, turning often. When well seared, reduce the heat, cover, and cook 15 minutes. Remove to a serving platter, spread with soft butter, and fry the fat in the pan, and use with brown stock as a gravy to pour around the cutlets.

Spring Neckwear Notes

There seems to be every indication that spring neckwear will be of excellent quality and proportionately high priced. Better grade neckwear has been selling well all winter, and, encouraged by this, North American manufacturers are preparing for spring trade one of the most attractive lines in collars, stocks, jabots and fichus put on the market in several seasons.

Most manufacturers are concentrating on flat, low collars and collar and cuff sets, according to a writer in the *Lace and Embroidery Review*. The styles most popular last autumn are to prevail in the spring suits, and this naturally will mean a continued demand for collar and cuff sets. Flat collars are being made in a great variety of designs in both large and small patterns. Stocks and jabots are appearing with the old style side effects.

So far the materials most used are Georgette and sheer net, and there seems some likelihood of net gradually taking the place of Georgette. Voiles and organdies likewise are being much used, and the coming season is also to see the introduction of a new fabric which has been sanctioned by the Women's Neckwear Association, and which is to be strongly featured.

As for trimmings, nothing exceeds in popularity the real and imitation fillet laces. The higher priced shops are showing a good deal of expensive hand embroidery, which bids fair to be extremely popular, and which will, of course, lead to the introduction of imitation hand embroidery later in the season.

Guimpes and vestees, after a period of comparatively little demand for them, are being featured again. The lace vestee retains the popularity it won in the holiday season, while fichus, which seem always to be more or less in fashion, can be had in a pleasing number of designs.

More New Bags

"I made a new bag the other day—such a pretty one to use when I go to the theater or to make calls. It is of sapphire blue silk, a good heavy quality, lined with one of those pretty flowered silks, a white ground with soft, dainty little blue and white flowers on it. The bag is square to begin with, but has one corner cut off. I bought a quarter of a yard of silk a yard wide, and cut it in two in the middle. When I folded each piece in halves, I had two perfect squares, so I made two bags, one for a friend, the other for myself. The flowered silk came in the same width, so I bought a quarter of a yard of that, too. I took one of the pieces of blue silk, which before folding was nine inches

wide and 18 inches long, you know, folded it over into a square and sewed up all of one side; the others I sewed together about one-third of the way. Then I folded back that corner left unsewn and cut it off about three inches, or perhaps 2½, on each side, thus taking off a triangular piece. For handles I had bought two of those lovely Chinese bracelets that are so much used nowadays; they were a lovely clear sapphire blue. First, I folded over the edge of the corner from which I had cut off the triangle, as for the first fold in a hem. Then I put the bracelet down on that wrong side and hemmed the folded back edge down over it. The other side I sewed over the bracelet in the same way, so

that when I held it up the cut-off corner of the bag seemed to be gathered upon the bracelet. Turn inside out when you have sewed up the seams of the lining and cut off a corner the same size as from the blue.

"Put this lining over the blue bag in such a way that the seams come together, and hem the cut-off side down upon the blue hem over the bracelet on each side. Next, sew the outside silk and the lining together on the four sections between the bracelets and the place where the seams end, thus leaving room to put opera glasses and such things into the bag comfortably. A head tassel is a pretty way to finish off the lower end, if you like, the side points, too. The bag, when laid out flat, you see, is square except for the one corner cut off from it."

"A lovely bag made in this style was of green velvet with tassels of cut steel beads and a monogram, a nice neat little one, on one side, embroidered in the beads, also. I have been thinking of putting tassels and a monogram of blue and green iridescent beads on mine."

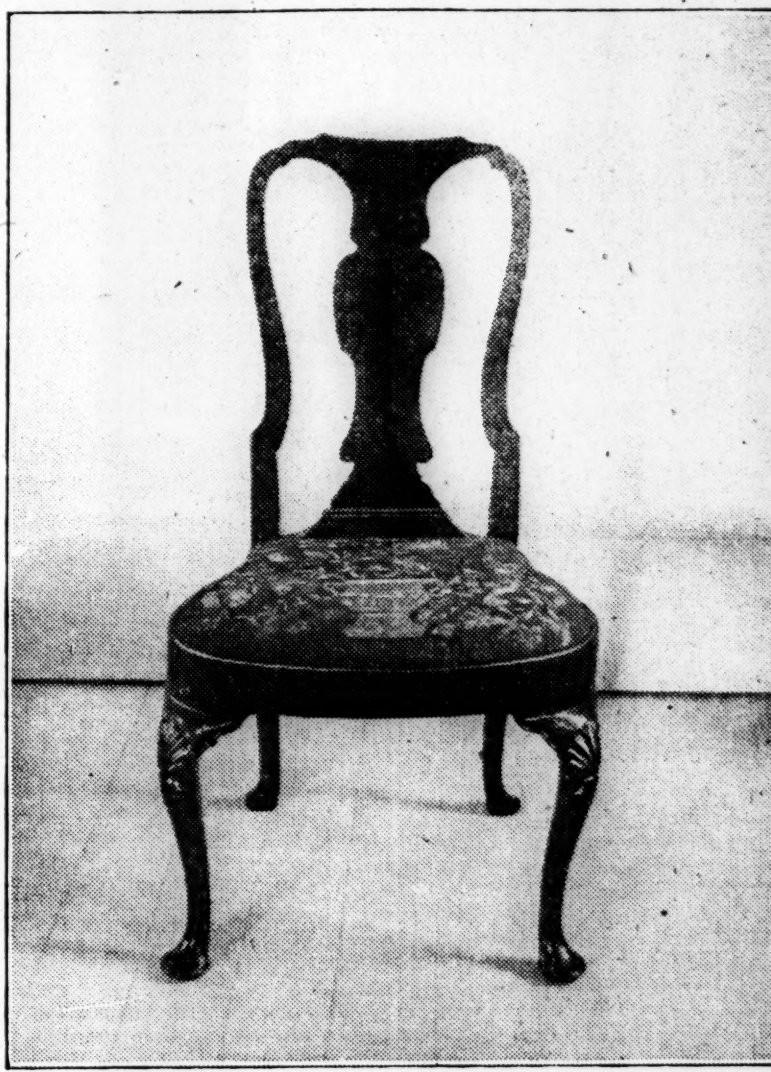
"Here is another idea for a pretty afternoon bag—it is a baggy season, you know," laughed the Girl who Sewed. "This is one a friend of mine made. She had, packed away among her treasures, a strip of black velvet about one yard long and five or six inches wide. When she was hunting this out, she came across an old piece of Oriental embroidery in lovely colors, a sort of Alice blue predominating. That was a trifle over half a yard long and nearly four inches wide. She cut the velvet strip into two pieces, sewed the embroidery upon a side of each as an insertion. Then she sewed the whole thing together up the side, found a piece of blue silk to line it with, finished off the top with a draw-string of black silk cord which ran through little black silk rings, crocheted, they were, about an inch in from the edge. The other end was simply gathered close together into a point and finished off with a blue and black tassel."

China Mending at Home

If, some fine day, an overly enthusiastic flick of your duster causes some treasured china dish or ornament to fall to the floor and break, it is possible to mend it at home quite easily. And, if you have no cement in the house, it is a simple matter to make some for the occasion. Get a little plaster of Paris and mix this to a thick, creamy paste, with the well-beaten white of an egg. Do not prepare this, however, until you are ready to use it. An equally good cement may be made by dissolving half an ounce of gum acacia in water, straining it and adding just enough plaster of Paris to make a creamy paste. This latter should not be added until the cement is wanted for use.

To get the most satisfactory results, china should be mended as soon after breaking as possible. If it is allowed to lie around waiting, the edges or points often get rubbed or broken and so cannot be joined together so neatly. The most approved method of mending china at home is this: First, wash the broken pieces carefully, dry them well and warm them near the fire, perhaps in the oven. Then spread on the cement, as little as possible but enough to coat each of the surfaces to be joined together. A slender stick or a match makes an excellent tool for applying the cement. Any surplus amount should be squeezed out and rubbed off at once. Sometimes it may seem wise to aid the cement by fastening the two pieces together with a rubber band; again, it is possible to place the china in such a position that the weight will hold the joined pieces together. If a dish is broken into a number of fragments, it is better to join them in pairs, two one day and two the next and so on, for each piece should be allowed time to dry thoroughly before another is joined to it.

Chairs of the 17th and 18th Centuries



Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor

Walnut chair of the reign of William and Mary

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The latter part of the Seventeenth Century saw a great change come over the kind of furniture and the type of chairs made in England. The heavily carved, straight-backed chairs of the Stuart period gave way to chairs with curving lines and of lighter make, showing what is known as "the Dutch influence." The reign of William and Mary marks the beginning of this type of furniture, though it continues well into the reign of Queen Anne. Walnut was now the wood most generally used, although rare foreign woods were also often imported and used for the furniture of this period. Leg-rails connecting the legs of the chair disappeared, and the straight legs of the earlier chairs gave place, very generally, to what is known as the cabriole leg, which shows a double curve, the upper convex, the lower concave. The backs of these chairs generally consist of two uprights and a wide central unpierced splat. These center splats show different carving forms, and are known as "goose backs," "fiddle backs," and so on, according to the outline and the object recalled by its shape. For the first time, chair backs were curved to form

a comfortable support for the sitter, instead of being, as hitherto, uncompromisingly straight. The seats were wide, curving outwards from the back to the front, and when there were arms, these generally curved outwards, probably with the idea of giving ample room for the voluminous skirts worn by the ladies.

There is much less carving on these chairs than on those of earlier or of subsequent periods, but their graceful lines, as will be seen in the example illustrated, amply made up for this. The scallop shell is often seen on furniture of this date; it frequently appears, as in the illustration, at the top of the cabriole legs of the chairs which generally end in pad feet, as in this case, or in what is called the claw-and-ball foot. The chair shown is of walnut wood, and probably dates from the latter part of the reign of William III, late Seventeenth or very early Eighteenth Century. It has an old needlework seat, possibly of the same period, though it would be unwise to dogmatize on this point. The design shows a blue and white vase containing a bouquet of gayly colored flowers. It is known that Queen Mary was a most industrious needlewoman and set the fashion among the ladies of the time of making embroidered coverings for their furniture.

A Plate of Fancy Sandwiches

Anchovy Sandwiches—Mince truffles and olives fine, mash them with anchovies, and spread on a slice of white bread; butter another slice and put the sandwich together with a leaf of lettuce dipped in French dressing.

Pearl Onion Sandwiches—Butter white bread, cover with minced pearl onion pickles, then a lettuce leaf spread with mayonnaise, and top with a plain slice of bread. Slightly press together, trim and cut in any desired shape.

Peanut Sandwiches—Mix peanut butter with mayonnaise, spread on thin slices of white bread, dot over with small pieces of endive, and cover with pieces of buttered bread. Roll and wrap separately in oiled paper. When ready to serve, unwrap and slip each sandwich into a green pepper ring. Select small, long green peppers, to cut into rings.

Ham Salad Sandwiches—Mix potato salad with a little mayonnaise and finely chopped chowchow pickle; mash all together and spread on a thin slice of cold boiled ham. Butter a thin slice of white bread, lay the slice of ham on it, cover with a lettuce leaf, trim, and roll. Wrap each separately in oiled paper until ready to serve; then unwrap, and tie with white baby ribbon. These have to be made very carefully, to be rolled successfully. Slice the ham very thin and mash the salad smooth, using very little.

Ham and Egg Sandwich—Mince cold boiled ham, mix with cold boiled eggs mashed through a sieve, and season with mustard dressing. Spread on a slice of white bread, and cover with another buttered slice, with a lettuce leaf between.

Cold Club Sandwiches—Spread a

rather thick slice of white bread with butter; on this put a thin slice of cold boiled ham, next a thin slice of a large, firm tomato spread with mayonnaise; then a thin slice of chicken or turkey, and cover with a buttered slice of bread. Serve on lettuce.

Salad Rolls—Cut off one end of Vienna rolls, and with a fork carefully remove the crumb without breaking the crust. Butter the inside while the rolls are warm, and when cold, fill with chicken salad mixed with mayonnaise. Roll a small white lettuce leaf and stick in the end of each.

Salad Loaf—Peel a large loaf of fresh white bread, and with a long thin sharp knife blade cut it lengthways, making three pieces the full length and width of the loaf. Mince 2 stalks of celery, 6 large tomatoes, and ¼ cup of pimientos. Mix all with mayonnaise, spread on bread, and put the loaf back together as you would a sandwich. Place on a large platter or salad dish, and spread mayonnaise all over the loaf—top, sides, and ends. Garnish with strips of pimiento and slices or rings of olive. Around the loaf on the edge of the dish put small white lettuce leaves. This is delicious as well as pretty for a buffet luncheon. It is sliced as it is served, being placed on small plates with a bit of salad green. Of course, it is eaten with a fork.

Spiced Cod

Take a piece of cold cod and put it into a deep dish. Boil ½ pint of vinegar with 6 cloves, peppercorns, some allspice and a little salt. After it has all boiled for 5 minutes, pour over the fish and let it stand all night. Next day strain and serve with salad.

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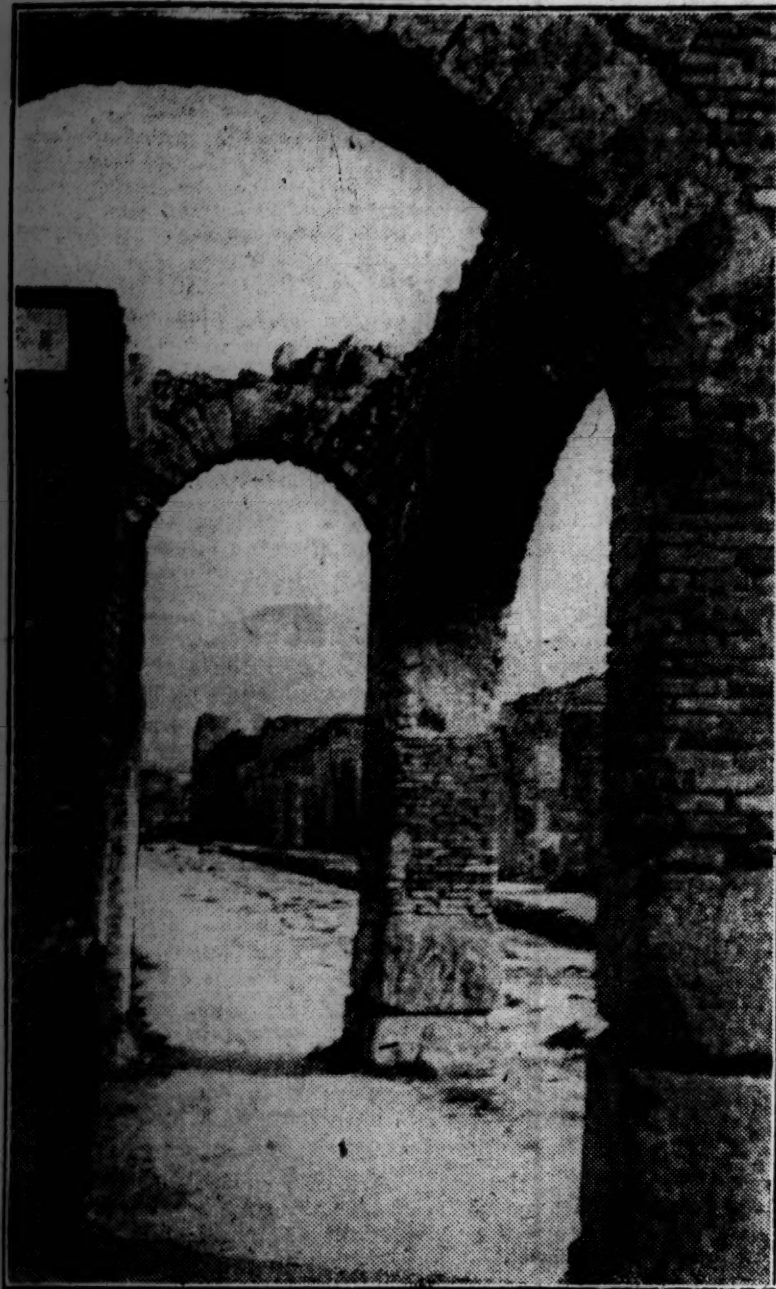
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WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR



Arches of Pompeii

"It was early noon, and the forum was crowded alike with the busy and idle," begins one of the famous descriptions in "The Last Days of Pompeii." "At that time in the cities of Italy, men lived almost wholly out-of-doors; the public buildings, the forum, the porticoes, the baths, the temples themselves, might be considered their real homes; it was no wonder that they decorated so gorgeously these favorite places of resort—they felt for them a sort of domestic affection as well as a public pride. And animated indeed was the

aspect of Pompeii at that time! Along its broad pavement, composed of large flags of marble, were assembled various groups, conversing in that energetic fashion which appropriates a gesture to every word, and which is still the characteristic of the people of the South. Here, in seven stalls on one side the colonnade, sat the money-changers, with their glittering hoards before them, and merchants and seamen in various costumes crowding round their stalls. On one side several men in long togas were seen bustling rapidly up to a stately edifice, where the magistrates administered justice;—these were the lawyers, active, chattering, joking, punning. . . . In the center of the space, pedestals supported various statues, of which the most remarkable was the stately form of Cicero.

"Around the court ran a regular and symmetrical colonnade of Doric architecture; and there several, whose business drew them early to the place, were taking the slight morning repast which made an Italian breakfast. . . . In the open space, too, you might perceive various petty traders exercising the arts of their calling. Here one man was holding out ribands to a fair dame from the country; another man was vaunting to a stout farmer the excellence of his shoes; while—contrast strongly typical of the mingled bustle and intellect of the time—close by, a schoolmaster was expounding to his puzzled pupils the elements of Latin grammar. A gallery above the portico, which was ascended by small wooden staircases, had also its throng; though, as here the immediate business of the place was mainly carried on, its groups were a more quiet and serious air.

"Every now and then the crowd below respectfully gave way as some senator swept along to the Temple of Jupiter (which filled up one side of the forum and was the senators' hall of meeting), nodding with ostentatious condescension to such of his friends or clients as he distinguished among the throng. Mingling amidst the gay dresses of the better orders you saw the hardy forms of the neighboring farmers as they made their way to the public granaries. Hard by the temple you caught a view of the triumphal arch, and the long street beyond swarming with inhabitants; in one of the niches of the arch a fountain played, cheerily sparkling in the gay summer skies.

"Behind the stalls of the money changers was that building now called the Pantheon; and a crowd of the poorer Pompeians passed through the small vestibule which admitted to the interior, with panners under their arms, pressing on towards a platform, placed between two columns, where such provisions as the priests had rescued from sacrifice were exposed for sale.

"At one of the public edifices appropriated to the business of the city, workmen were employed upon the columns, and you heard the noise of their labor every now and then rising above the hum of the multitude;—the columns are unfinished to this day."

Now the Bright Crocus

Now the bright crocus flames, and now The slim narcissus takes the rain. And, straying o'er the mountain's brow, The daffodillies bud again. —Meleager (Tr. from the Greek by Andrew Lang).

In Early Spring

Dark masses of our wood, Under a traveling cloud surcharged with rain, Have dim-green columned vistas, all imbued With faint blue smoke from smoldering leaves that wane. Or kindly glow: But as I rove along the yielding grass Fringing the river, lo! my musing eyes, With mild swift force made captive as they pass, Gladden, as when with sense of sweet surprise A voice we know Of one we love returned unaware, Longed for, nor looked for, summons like a dream; So seems yon willow touched with verdure rare, Slanting slim lines of green rain, in a gleam Of fleeting glow. Athwart her stems; another willow nigh Springs foliaged fountainlike and falls on high, Evanescent in drifts of spray, Green exhalation thinned away, While faint airs blow. —Roden Noel.

Color Out-of-Doors

The greenfinches came to the fallen swathe so near to us they seemed to have no fear; but I remember the yellowhammers most, whose color, like that of the wild flowers and sky, has never faded from my memory. The greenfinches sank into the fallen swathe, the loose grass gave under their weight and let them bathe in flowers.

One yellowhammer sat on a branch of ash the liveliest morning, still singing in the sun; his bright head, his clean bright yellow, gaudy as Spain, was drawn like a brush charged heavily with color across the retina, painting it deeply, for there on the eye's memory it endures, though that was boyhood and this is manhood, still unchanged. The field—Stewart's march—the very tree, young ash timber, the branch projecting over the sward, I could make a map of them. Sometimes I think sun-painted colors are brighter to me than to many. . . . Straw, going by the road on a dusky winter's day, seems so pleasantly golden, the sheaves lying aslant at the top, and these bundles of yellow tubes thrown up against the dark ivy on the opposite wall. Tiles, red burned, or orange coated, the sea sometimes clearly definite, the shadows of trees in a thin wood where there is room for shadows to form and fall; some such shadows are deeper than light, and have a faint blue tint. Not only in summer, but in cold winter, and not only romantic things but plain matter-of-fact things, as a wagon freshly painted red beside the wright's shop, stand out as if wet with color and delicately pencilled at the edges. It must be out-of-doors; nothing indoors looks like this.—Richard Jefferies.

February

Bright February days have stronger charm of hope about them than any other days in the year. One likes to pause in the mild rays of the sun and look over the gates at the patient plow horses turning at the end of the furrow, and think that the beautiful year is all before one. The birds seem to feel just the same; their notes are as clear as the clear air. There are no leaves on the trees and hedges, but how green all the grassy fields are! and the dark purplish brown of the plowed earth and of the bare branches is beautiful, too. What a glad world this looks like, as one drives or rides along the valleys and over the hills.—George Elliot.

The Inspiration of the Bible

The inspiration of the Bible is not a doctrine to be proved by argument, but a spiritual fact to be recognized by the heart. The books of the Old and New Testament were originally cared for, copied, and handed down to subsequent ages, because of the tremendous impression they made on the men of their own time; and the unique greatness of the Bible was never more universally recognized than today.—Harold B. Hunting in "The Story of Our Bible."

In his "Real Story of the Whaler," A. Hyatt Verrill gives the following song, which he says was belted out with right good will by the homecoming Yankee whalers "when the twinkling light of New Bedford would gleam beyond their bowsprit."

We're homeward bound, oh, happy bound! Good-by, fare ye well! Good-by, fare ye well! Hurry, my bullies, we're homeward bound!

Our yards we'll swing, and our sails we'll set, Good-by, fare ye well, Good-by, fare ye well! The whales we are leaving we leave with regret, Hurry, my bullies, we're homeward bound!

Oh, heave with a will and heave long and strong, Good-by, fare ye well, Good-by, fare ye well! Oh, sing a good chorus, for 'tis a good song, Hurry, my bullies, we're homeward bound!

We're homeward bound at last, they say, Good-by, fare ye well,

It is proverbial that men turn to God for help when they have exhausted every other means of success. Hence the saying: "Man's extremity is God's opportunity." But surely it is strange that the aid of the Supreme Being should be invoked as a last resource when it is possible to receive it at any time if a man knows the scientific way of approach. That help comes from God to men is not to be doubted. Open the Bible and you will find many recorded instances where God's help has been experienced. In the Psalms, for instance, numerous passages occur which point to the fact that God protects and heals those who understand Him. Take but these two verses as examples: "O Lord my God, I cried unto thee, and thou hast healed me"; and "Cast thy burden upon the Lord, and he shall sustain thee: he shall never suffer the righteous to be moved." Unambiguous words these, denoting an intimate trust in the power of God to sustain and heal.

How comes it that so little faith is manifested by the average man in God's power and willingness to help him? There is no mystery about the matter at all. Humanity as a rule does not rely on God's help simply because it does not know sufficient about God. Before a man will trust even his fellow men to any extent he needs to know them; how much more is it necessary for him to know God before he can have faith in the Almighty! Ignorance of God is the reason why men do not turn to God for help at all times; and ignorance of God prevents them from seeing how His help is always available, how it may be received with scientific certainty. What,

then, is the best course for human beings to pursue? If one desired to become acquainted with any subject of interest to the human mind, one would study what has been discovered by others about it. It is exactly the same with spiritual things, with the truths which have been revealed about God. Men have discovered God by degrees. He has been made known to them gradually through those who have been pure enough to interpret the divine wisdom and nature. And, although God has never been without a witness, still, the greatest and fullest revelation of Him is to be found in the Bible. In the Book of books the experiences of men are recorded, and in these experiences is shown the working of spiritual law, that spiritual law which is the expression of God Himself. The revelation made by Christ Jesus is there; and his revelation of Truth is so illuminating that it enables those who understand it to heal the sick by means of it. Not only so, but it gives them power over "unclean spirits," or evil beliefs; and, as in the case of Peter and of Paul, it enables them to overcome the belief of death. No drugs were used by Jesus nor by his disciples in their healing work, neither did they employ any mechanical contrivance in it. Jesus spoke the "word," and the lame walked, the leper was cleansed, and the dead awoke. Both he and his followers recognized that divine help is always available to meet every human need; and that their method of securing it was scientific in its nature, beyond the shadow of doubt. Writing on page 218 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy says: "If you do believe in God, why do you substitute drugs for the Almighty's

power, and employ means which lead only into material ways of obtaining help, instead of turning in time of need to God, divine Love, who is an ever-present help?"

While Jesus possessed an intimate and accurate knowledge of God, and while this knowledge enabled him to heal all manner of disease and sin, he left no positive rule by which others could bring about the same results. The early Christian church practiced Christian healing; but no record remains as to what exactly was known by them of the divine Principle or the spiritual law which underlies and determines all spiritual healing. It remained for Christian Science to rediscover the Principle which Jesus taught and demonstrated; and Mrs. Eddy has elucidated this divine Principle in her writings. Mrs. Eddy discovered that all inharmonious, inharmonious of sickness or of sin, abides in the human mind as false belief in opposition to Truth. This discovery she made by apprehending that, since God is infinite good, there exists nothing as reality outside of the consciousness of good. What does this mean to men? It means that good, harmony, health, peace, are where God is,—and that is everywhere.

Perhaps it may now be obvious how divine help is a scientific certainty. The moment a man discerns that God is All-in-all and that consequently the inharmonies of the human mind have no cause in God and are therefore unreal in the absolute sense, that moment he puts himself in line with spiritual law and finds himself in the position of being able to prove for himself, and for others also, that divine help is a scientific certainty. "The

common custom of praying for the recovery of the sick finds help in blind belief," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 12 of Science and Health, "whereas help should come from the enlightened understanding." Prayers, to be effectual, must be dictated by the desire for Truth. It is spiritual understanding that counts; it is spiritual understanding that reconciles human beings to God; it is spiritual understanding that commands the blessings of the Most High and brings to mankind the help which transcends the greatest of the material devices of men and brings about the so-called miracle to human sense.

Divine help is as available to heal sickness as to destroy sin. The believer in the reality of disease must come to spiritually understand the allness of God, of good; and then he will recognize, exactly in the ratio of his understanding, that health is a mental quality, not dependent in any degree upon so-called material or bodily conditions; he will perceive that, as he learns to think correctly from the basis of absolute truth, divine help can be obtained as a scientific certainty. The day approaches when, through Christian Science, mankind will more fully understand the practicability of the words of the ninety-first Psalm: "There shall no evil befall thee, neither shall any plague come nigh thy dwelling," because they will have understood more about the Principle of divine help.

Happiness a Twin

All who joy would win Must share it—Happiness was born a twin. —Byron.

The Idle Boy

Thackeray's Roundabout Papers afford many attractive sketches, among them that of the Lazy Idle Boy who lived at Chur. "What a quiet, kind, quaint, pleasant, pretty old town! Has it been asleep these hundreds and hundreds of years, and is the brisk young Prince of the Sideral Realms in his screaming car drawn by his snorting steel elephant coming to waken it? Time was when there must have been life and bustle and commerce here. Those vast, venerable walls were not made to keep out cows, but men-at-arms, led by fierce captains, who prowled about the gates, and robbed the traders as they passed in and out with their bales, their goods, their pack-horses, and their wains."

"There was a sweet pretty river walk we used to take in the evening and mark the mountains round glooming with a deeper purple; the shades creeping up the golden walls; the river brawling, the cattle calling; the maids and chatterboxes round the fountains babbling and bawling; and several times in the course of our sober walks we overtook a lazy slouching boy, or hobbled boy, with a rusty coat, and trousers not too long, and big feet trailing lazily one after the other, and large lazy hands dawdling from out the tight sleeves, and in the lazy hands a little book, which my lad held up to his face, and which I dare say so charmed and ravished him, that he was blind to the beautiful sights around him; unmindful, I would venture to lay any wager, of the lessons he had to learn for tomorrow; forgetful of mother waiting supper, and father preparing a scolding—absorbed utterly and entirely in his book.

"What was it that so fascinated the young student, as he stood by the river shore? Not the Pons Asinorum. What book so delighted him and blinded him to all the rest of the world, so that he did not care to see the apple-woman with her fruit. . . . What was the book? Do you suppose it was LIVY, or the Greek grammar? No; it was a Novel that you were reading, you lazy, not very clean, good-for-nothing, sensible boy! It was D'Arctagnan locking up General Monk in a box, or almost succeeding in keeping Charles the First's head on. It was the prisoner of the Château d'If cutting himself out of the sack fifty feet under water—I mention the novels I like best myself—novels without love or talking, or any of that sort of nonsense, but containing plenty of fighting, escaping, robbery, and rescuing—cutting himself out of the sack, and swimming to the island of Monte Cristo. O Dumas! O thou brave, kind, gallant old Alexandre! I hereby offer thee homage, and give thee thanks for many pleasant hours. I have read thee for thirteen hours, of a happy day,

and had the ladies of the house fighting for the volumes. Be assured that lazy boy was reading Dumas (or I will go so far as to let the reader here pronounce the eulogium, or insert the name of his favorite author); and as for the anger, or, it may be, the verberations of his schoolmaster, or the remonstrances of his father or the tender pleadings of his mother that he should not let the supper grow cold—I don't believe the scapegrace cared one fig. No! Figs are sweet, but fictions are sweeter."

"As for that lazy naughty boy at Chur, I doubt whether he will like novels when he is thirty years of age. He is taking too great a glut of them now. . . . He will know most plots by the time he is twenty, so that he will never be surprised when the Stranger turns out to be the rightful earl, when the old waterman, throwing off his beggarly gabardine, shows his stars and the collars of his various orders, and clasping Antonia to his bosom, proves himself to be the prince, her long-lost father. He will recognize the novelist's same characters, though they appear in red-heeled pumps and albes-de-pigeon, or the garb of the Nineteenth Century. He will get weary of sweets, as boys of private schools grow (or used to grow, for I have done growing some little time myself, and the practice may have ended too)—as private school

boys used to grow tired of the pudding before their mutton at dinner.

"And pray what is the moral of this apologue? The moral I take to be this: the appetite for novels extending to the end of the world; far away in the frozen deep, the sailors reading them to one another during the endless nights;—far away under the Syrian stars, the solemn sheikhs and elders hearkening to the poet as he recites his tales; far away in the Indian camps, where the soldiers listen to—'a tale, or—'a, after the hot day's march; far away in little Chur yonder, where the lazy boy pores over the fond volume, and drinks it in with all his eyes;—the demand being what we know it is, the merchant must supply it, as he will supply saddles . . . for Bombay or Calcutta."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1917

EDITORIALS

No Menace to a Clean Press

THE best argument that can be brought forward in contravention of the claim that certain legislation, in the United States, that is intended to prevent corrupt practices through the employment of newspapers in political or other propaganda is an attack upon the freedom of the press may be found in the fact that no law, existing or proposed, need affect the established policy of honestly managed and cleanly edited journals. This is because such journals already conform to the ethical rules which it is purposed to apply to all news publications. A great deal more concern than is warranted by the facts is displayed by some newspapers and groups of newspapers in this connection. They seem to be afraid that the public press will be muzzled, that the voice of the public will be silenced, that liberty of opinion will be destroyed, simply because there is to be an effort, already too long delayed, to curb publishers and editors who use the press as a cover for questionable, reprehensible, and even dishonest practices.

It is not the liberty, but the license of the press, that is threatened by a law designed to protect the public against basely commercialized, subsidized, and corrupted newspapers. Not many years have passed since a long and loud protest went up from certain newspapers throughout the land because the Post Office Department, by act of Congress, refused the privilege of the mails to newspapers carrying lottery advertisements, or announcements of lottery drawings. The whole foundation was going to be removed from the priceless heritage of freedom, the liberty of the press, because, in response to an enlightened and advanced public opinion, newspapers that undertook to defy the lottery law were now to be prosecuted. If, at the time, one had accepted the statements of certain publishers and editors who were denied further share in the proceeds of the lottery swindles, it would have seemed as if the entire fabric of free government was about to tumble down about their heads.

Liquor traffic is prohibited in many of the states; and into these states, regardless of the protests of their citizens, newspapers published for revenue only have been introducing liquor advertisements. Because some of the states have enacted laws against the admission of such newspapers, and because the Federal Government is at length likely to be shamed into interdicting their carriage through the mails, another alarm is sounded by the self-appointed defenders of the freedom of the press. But, it is unnecessary to say, the press will lose none of its freedom, none of its influence, none of its dignity, and none of the respectability it ought to have, through the operation of a law which will prevent it from sharing in the revenue from an illegitimate liquor traffic.

Some of the best and most prosperous newspapers in the United States have been in no way individually concerned in regard to the Boine law, enacted in 1912, which demands, in effect, that news shall be presented as news, and advertising as advertising, and that there shall be no attempt to confuse the reader by mixing the two. There are newspapers in existence today that long ago laid down the rule that nothing in the line of paid matter should appear as news, that have faithfully adhered to that rule, and that have found strict honesty in their relations with the public the best policy in every sense. These newspapers are not disturbed, today, by the cry that the freedom of the press is in danger. They do not believe it can be endangered by the application to newspapers of rules of conduct that are fundamentally sound. The profession of law has lost nothing in character or influence since those who follow it have been compelled to differentiate openly between service performed for a fee and service performed purely in the public interest. Lobbying continues, but the lobbyist must now stand, generally speaking, for what he is, make plain what he does, account for what he gets, and explain why he gets it.

There is nothing in the bill reported recently by Senator James A. Reed of Missouri for the prevention and correction of abuses of press freedom that should in the least alarm the conscientious and careful publisher or editor. The newspapers of the country that depend on legitimate business solely, will not, we are sure, find it difficult to conduct themselves within the spirit as well as within the letter of the most drastic provision of the proposed corrupt practices act.

In so far as it affects publications, the legislation for the further protection of the ballot, now pending in Congress, is plainly in the interest of clean and honest journalism, and clean and honest journalism is the bulwark of a free press. The time is coming when newspapers will be held to a much stricter account than they now are for deliberate misstatements in articles and in headlines, and it is within reason to expect that the newspaper will eventually be held to responsibility for utterances, against which its present impersonal character too often shields it; but even then no right that it ought to possess, and no measure of freedom of expression that it ought to enjoy, in a democracy, will be denied it. On the contrary, its judgment will have increased weight, and its opinions will command increased respect.

The Position in Syria

TWICE already, in the course of the past seven months, we have called attention to the monstrous work which was being carried out in Syria by the Turks. On both occasions we have uttered warnings which subsequent events have proved to be all too well founded, and now it is urgently necessary that the position be once again taken in hand. Little by little, those who have been watching the situation in Syria have been piecing together its story, and, for simple horror, it forms a fitting coun-

terpart of that terrible record of the Armenian atrocities unfolded in the recently published British Blue Book, edited by Lord Bryce.

Here is a brief summary of the matter: Early last year, the Turkish authorities determined on the "extermination of the population of Syria by means of famine." By the end of March or the beginning of April, an effective blockade of the country had been established. No provisions were permitted to enter, save bread made of wood shavings and black vetch, a "food" deliberately calculated, of course, not to afford sustenance, but to hasten the work of destruction. The blockade was rigidly enforced. Day by day the roll of victims increased. In many villages, over a third of the people had perished within a few weeks. Many of them were found along the roads and in the valleys, where they had gone in search of roots and herbs "in a country already stripped by locusts." Up to last May, it was calculated that over 80,000 had perished out of a population of about 350,000.

It is not easy, however, to starve a whole people. At first the effect of the blockade was appalling in its rapidity, but people have an extraordinary way of accommodating themselves to new conditions, and the struggles of a diminishing remnant to sustain itself have, month by month, become more determined. The latest news from Syria, coming by way of Paris, lifts the curtain on the country after it has been down for about five months. The scene is shown in all its added horror in an open letter from the pen of Chekri Ganet to the King of Spain. The grand total of 80,000 in May has now reached 150,000. "With all the refinement of cruelty," he says, "these people have perished within reach of stores of wheat which they were forbidden to touch on pain of being instantly shot. The olive and the grape are allowed to rot, and the wheat which the Turks cannot make use of to become moldy in the pit. Immense flocks are guarded by Turkish soldiers, whilst the wretched people, brought to the last stages of hunger, dispute with the beasts the very grass of the field. What is taking place," he adds, "is simply the organized extermination of a whole people."

Five months ago, it seemed that the only hope for Syria was for neutral countries, to put aside all diplomatic precedent, ignore Constantinople, and deal directly with Djemal Pasha, who, practically independent of the authorities on the Bosphorus, is all-powerful in Syria. This way is still open, but Chekri Ganet, in his letter to King Alfonso, opens another. "The only way," he says, "by which the remnant of the population of Syria can be saved is by instituting missions from neutral countries, whose presence and activity in the country Turkey must be brought to tolerate; and by the distribution amongst the people of provisions and money." It is to be repeated that the Syrian question, like the Armenian question, can no longer be regarded as the concern of one nation or group of nations; it is very much the concern of humanity. The cry of the Syrians, as of the Armenians, if it has not fallen on deaf ears, has hitherto found only impotent hands. Once again let it be said that, in the presence of conditions such as obtain in Armenia, there is no longer any place for diplomatic codes, and diplomatic codes should not stand for one moment between neutral countries and action in this matter. May we not hope that some effective method of ending this great wrong will be devised, as it certainly can be devised, before the curtain is rung down on the third and last act of the Syrian tragedy?

Canada Preparing for "Peace Outbreak"

THE agricultural development of Canada, seriously interrupted by the European war, promises a sudden revival with the return of the home troops and the influx, particularly from the British Isles, of many who will seek their fortunes in the newer lands. With definite plans being worked out by the Dominion Government, and by the Province of Ontario in conjunction with the Dominion plan, for colonizing returning soldiers on lands capable of the immediate production of crops, comes the present problem of putting large tracts of semi-wooded areas under the plow. In the northern portions of Ontario there are many thousands of acres of bush land, vast tracts which have been timbered, but are now a barren waste of stumps and brush, without sufficient timber to pay the cost of clearing. Much of this land is within easy reach of transportation, and is said to be naturally more productive than the prairie lands farther west, or the older lands to the south. Careful estimates of the cost of removing the stumps and breaking the lands have been made from actual tests, both with stump pullers operated by horsepower, and by the use of explosives. By the former method, figuring labor at a low wage, the cost per acre was found to be \$101. The average cost by the second method was \$82 an acre. These estimates have created a problem which seems to have somewhat discouraged those who are trying to make use of such territory. The lands in their natural state are now worth but a few dollars an acre. Prairie lands in the provinces to the west, which need no clearing, and have been taken in large tracts by farmers from the United States, are much less costly than the bush lands with the cost of clearing added. The men behind the colonization plan in Ontario, particularly, believe that some cheaper means of putting the lands in cultivation must be found.

It is not probable that a method much less expensive will soon be devised. The cost of labor, even on the farm, is rising in sympathy with other prices. But, even so, the problem should not be a discouraging one. Agricultural lands will probably never be worth less than they are today, and lands upon which bumper crops of wheat can be produced will always be at a premium. Wheat can be sold for much less than \$2 a bushel, the high price recently reached, and pay interest on lands costing \$100 an acre, after deducting the cost of production and living wages for the farmer. Besides this, a country formerly timbered is usually capable of being developed into the finest dairy farms. The combination

of soils, and other conditions, are commonly good for the production of the best grades of butter and cheese. Wisconsin, famous for the quality and volume of its dairy products, has passed through, in its larger sections, just the stage of development that Northern Ontario now faces. Developed farm lands in Wisconsin are worth from 100 to 200 per cent more than they were a generation ago.

The fact should not be lost sight of that land which, say in the eighties, was considered too unproductive to pay for clearing and subdividing, can, under modern methods, be made to yield profitable crops. Lands which have been reclaimed from pine forests have, until quite recently, been regarded as capable only of development into mediocre pasture lands. But intelligent research has pointed to a better way. These neglected lands, in many sections, are now the scenes of thousands of flourishing farms, where diversified crops and dairy herds thrive. And, of course, they cannot be surpassed as ranges for swine and for young horses.

Writing, a few months before the outbreak of the war, Sir William Mackenzie, in describing Canada's agricultural resources, said: "Every passing year piles proof upon proof that Canada's lands are capable of sustaining a gigantic population, a population as ambitious, as independent, and as capable as that which lies to the south of the forty-ninth parallel."

Several million visitors to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in 1915, by far the greater number of whom were probably residents of the States who had never visited Canada, saw, in the great building provided at San Francisco, a display of the varied products of the soil of Canada which will for years serve as convincing proof of that country's fertility. One would hardly be willing to place a limit on the future value of such lands. The limit would certainly be far above that set as the cost of clearing them, even by the most expensive process.

"Specials"

WHEN the war is over, and men have once more returned to their several employments, and those that are literary amongst them begin to grapple with pen and paper to write their experiences, there is one book that is well nigh sure to be written, as it will be certainly well worth writing, and that is the "Reminiscences of a Special Constable." Perhaps there will be more than one such book. There are several titles to draw upon, such as "Reminiscences of a Special," or "The Special," or even just "Specials." It is, indeed, by this last name that the man with the armband, to be met with today in every town and throughout the countryside in England, is known, and, in these later days, having lived down much good-humored railery, appreciated.

Now the stories told about the Special are already legion. Almost from the day of his inception, now considerably over two years ago, the cartoonist and the fashioner of humorous stories have recognized his possibilities. Often they have combined their efforts with the most happy results, but, whether working singly or together, there has always been that about their treatment which has made the Special a "more loved object" afterwards than ever before. There was, for instance, the Special who, patrolling the edge of a reservoir, was reminded to his dismay, the first time he reached the culvert and heard the torrent of water rushing through, that he had left the bathroom tap running, and, on reaching it the second time, was greatly comforted by the further recollection that the waste pipe was open. Or, again, there was the Special whose wife reassured a much perturbed domestic staff, on the night of a Zeppelin raid, by telling them not to be disturbed because the master was going out to see about it. Or finally there was the hero, a salesman in a large shop, who when off duty, on being addressed suddenly by a superior officer at a time when his thoughts were far away, sprang to attention with the ejaculation, "Sign, please." But whatever the tale may be, those who stop to think about it and, maybe, to philosophize over it, will find in it a wealth of story; in the picture of the watcher, by the reservoir, or of the worthy householder struggling into his coat, as one held his peaked cap and another his baton, preparing himself to go out and see about the Zeppelin raid, or in the picture of the salesman who flounders to salvation out of a brown study with a much-used phrase, so reminiscent of peaceful daily occupation.

Then there will surely be the stories of constables on night duty. Indeed, what stories are told already relate mostly to happenings at night, and the stories which, one day, must be worth telling and worth reading will no doubt be stories telling how things looked, and how men thought in that unaccustomed watch between 2 and 6 o'clock in the morning. Most people who have passed that way at all, know what Blackfriars Bridge, for instance, looks like in the day time, when the ceaseless stream of traffic passes over the river to the Surrey side, or the other way. Not many, however, especially in these days of darkened streets, know what it is like at 3 o'clock in the morning, when the roar of the traffic seems to have faded away until it is merged, as it were, into the distant rattle of trains and, every now and again, from the jetty below the bridge, can be heard the swirl of the waters as the ebb tide carries them down the river bed towards the Pool and Limehouse reach.

This jetty is ever a place of patrol for the Special at night, and there are almost countless other places like it. Now most places, from the very unaccustomedness of the hour, have an interest all their own at 3 o'clock in the morning; Chiswick Mall, Richmond Hill, Hampstead Heath, Wapping High Street, all look different somehow at such a time. And there will have been Specials at all, or some, of such places, with an eye to see such differences and a heart to write about them in such a way that he who reads will say of it, Why thus and thus did it seem to me, when I did such and such a thing. And this is, after all, a good test of good story-telling, in prose or verse. As one mentions verse, one is reminded that there will surely arise a poet of the Special. Indeed, it is a great question whether one has not already arisen.

There is one at any rate who could, if he so desired, apply his art to this purpose. Special constables anywhere, who have had any experience in being drilled, must appreciate the merit of "Forming Fours":

In my dreams the Sergeant, the Kaiser and Kipling mix my feet,
Saying "East is left, and Right is Right, and never the twain shall meet!"
In my nightmare squad all files are odd, and their Fours are horribly queer,
With "a pace to the left with the front foot, and one to the right with the rear!"

Notes and Comments

SURELY the quaintest notice ever issued by the management of a museum for the benefit of the audience is the one which is to be seen in the German town of Brunswick. It reads: "For the benefit of the public it is ordered that the front row of the pit shall lie down, the second shall kneel, the third shall sit, and the fourth shall stand. In this way every one will be able to see." Let it hastily be added that the notice was posted up in the Brunswick Theater in 1734, and that it is now one of the curiosities of the Museum.

THE mathematical gentlemen, who have all such figures at their finger-tips, estimate that the possible automobile purchasers in the United States this year number 7,000,000, while the year's production will not exceed 1,000,000 cars. This will leave 5,400,000 possibilities, at the beginning of 1918, still dependent on friends who own machines. The point is, at all events, that however it may be with the cars themselves, the market for them is not likely to be overcrowded in the near future.

THE latest phase of the discussion which, for some time past, has centered round the contention of the brewers that beer is a food, is the attack by the English brewers on the manufacture of temperance drinks. These drinks, they declare, not only have no food value, but the waste of foodstuffs which takes place in their manufacture is too shocking for anything. Without for a moment following the temperance drink manufacturer through the mazes of his able contention that the temperance drink has a great food value, we would prefer to base our disapproval of beer on the simple fact that it is beer, the properties of which are too well known to need description. No amount of "food value" ever really deceives anyone about beer, for a moment.

POLITICAL economists in other states have admired the wisdom of the people of California in providing what is called a bifurcated legislative session. All bills are introduced and referred, and the Legislature then adjourns, giving the committees an opportunity carefully to study the proposed legislation. After the recess, no new business is taken up. Now, it seems, the people of that State are showing some dissatisfaction with the plan. The complaint is that the bills are not studied during the recess. Californians, like many other people, are still looking for something better.

HISTORY must be an engrossing subject to those fortunate Repton boys who attend the class of the chief history master. These English schoolboys are told to imagine themselves subalterns on the eve of the battle of, say, Talavera, and, from a Toledo campfire, write a letter home. Or, they are invited to transport themselves to Newbury, Oxford, or Chester, in the time of the Civil Wars, and write a conversation such as might have taken place between Cavalier and Roundhead. Even the writing of a speech, which Cromwell might be supposed to have delivered at some particular period in the great struggle, has not been thought too hard for the Repton boys, at least, to attempt. To a boy keen on history, and with a good library at his elbow, such work would prove absorbing; perhaps too much so for the good of the rest of the "prep."

THE president of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, of New York, recently invited patrons to write letters advising him how the service might be improved, and the responses have been beyond his expectation. The fact that he is not going to make them public should sufficiently indicate the nature and character of their contents. Apropos of this, it might be worth while for the president of the Boston Elevated Railway Company to invite letters from its patrons as to their views on the manner in which they are packed, jammed, pushed and bawled at in the Park Street and other transfer stations.

MARCH 10, 1917, has been set apart as Orange Day in California, and an invitation has been extended to all the other states of the American Union to participate in the festivities. In order that possible confusion may be avoided, perhaps it would be well to say that this particular Orange Day is to be observed by orange growers and orange dealers and their friends and sympathizers.

ESTABLISHMENT of the United States farm loan banks is likely to go far toward reducing the cost of living. It will mean the development of much land now lying idle, thus enlarging the crop returns. Much depends, however, on the labor situation. Scarcity of farm hands and high wages have contributed largely to the high cost of nearly everything produced from the soil. When immigration is resumed, on some such scale as obtained before the war began, the labor question will probably solve itself.

IT is estimated that 53 per cent of the 2,767,000,000 board feet of merchantable timber now standing in the United States is in California, Washington, Oregon, and Montana, and complaint is made, by the lumbering interests, because conservationists are directing their efforts particularly to this group of states. The lumbering interests should be intelligent enough to see and reasonable enough to admit that, if the conservationists are to accomplish anything, they must devote their attention to areas in which the future timber supply of the Nation is, rather than to areas in which it was, but is not.